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New Talks Open

Peering Israelis Welcome Sadat

By William Claiborne

Israel, Sept. 4 (WP) — President Anwar Sadat, this Mediterranean port, receiving an enthusiastic welcome from thousands of Israelis began three days of talks with Prime Minister Begin in hopes of giving impetus to the slow-moving negotiations for Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza.

Mr. Sadat made an attempt to keep peace with the withdrawal from the Sinai was not necessarily at the heart of this agenda, as many would hope.

Mr. Sadat also determined the umbrella of peace to be the Palestinian people, said at a dockside ceremony. "This is moral to which we will refer at all times."

Mr. Sadat's yacht, after a 20-hour voyage, arrived at sea with 10 Israeli ships. The yacht, accompanied by Egyptian warships, is expected to dock at port since the creation of state 31 years ago.

Third Visit
The visit lacked some of the atmosphere that marked Mr. Sadat's historic journey to Jerusalem almost two years ago, his eighth meeting with Begin, and his third visit to the Holy Land. Tens of thousands of Israelis jammed the sidewalks to cheer the Egyptian leader.

Mr. Sadat, who was accompanied by his wife, Jehan, and their daughter, also named Jehan, was greeted by Israeli President Yitzhak Rabin, Mr. Begin, and cabinet members of the Jewish religious leadership.

Mr. Sadat's visit, now being called "the golden week," is hoped that the summit will move some of the impediments to peace. Mr. Sadat, by mentioning the Arab states by name, Mr. Begin, referred to their role in the peace process, saying they who walk on the do not grasp the significance of what is taking place. But they too shall climb on the chariot of peace.

Mr. Sadat said it was symbolically significant that the summit is being held in Haifa, a city that historically has been shared by Jews and Arabs. It was also the scene of bitter fighting between the two as Israel shaped a Jewish state.

"Never again will there be bloodshed and suffering," Mr. Sadat said. "Never again will human life be wasted in a futile conflict in which nobody benefits."

Mr. Sadat's journey here, arranged when Mr. Begin visited in Alexandria in July, led to extraordinary security arrangements, with the eastern Mediterranean cleared of all moving vessels. The only exceptions permitted by the Israeli and Egyptian navies were two U.S. ships, which sailed out of Ashdod, Israel, harbor to provide an extra protective screen to the convoy escorting President Sadat.

In an unexpected move, the Egyptian navy reversed its decision to restrict its seamen to their ships and allowed them to come ashore for a welcoming party by the Israeli navy and to tour Haifa.

Jerusalem Issue
Besides West Bank autonomy, the supervision of the demilitarized Sinai and the sale of Egyptian oil to Israel are expected to dominate the Sadat-Begin talks.

Mr. Sadat made it clear before leaving Egypt, that the status of East Jerusalem would be raised during the summit, saying in Alexandria over the weekend, "I will insist this time with Mr. Begin on a solution for the Jerusalem problem."

But Mr. Begin has been equally adamant. East Jerusalem, which was annexed by Israel after the 1967 six-day war, must remain an integral part of Israel. Since it is unlikely that Mr. Sadat would jeopardize the return of the Sinai to Egypt until the move is scheduled to be completed two and a half years from now, East Jerusalem, probably, will not come to a head in the current summit talks.

However, Mr. Sadat is expected to push for an acceleration of talks on the election of members of a Palestinian self-governing council, and to urge Israel to encourage West Bank and Gaza Strip Palestinians to join the peace negotiations.



Waves lash Millsboro Inlet Lighthouse on the southern Florida coast Monday as Hurricane David battered its way northward after doing heavy damage in several counties in Miami region.

Dominican Republic Toll Nears 1,000 After Hurricane David Creates Lakes

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, Sept. 4 — The discovery of two huge lakes in the northern Dominican Republic created by floodwaters from the hurricane designated David has heightened fears that the death toll from the storm could soar into the thousands.

The official toll reached 950 today, but thousands were missing and U.S. helicopter crews worked to save others stranded by flooding. Civil Defense director Pedro Justiniano said 800 bodies had been counted up to last night, but 150 more were discovered today near the towns of Guayubin, Moncion, Villa Vazquez and Castanuelas.

President Antonio Guzman and Interior and Police Minister Vicente Sanchez Barret flew over the northern areas yesterday and said two giant lakes had been formed by floodwaters.

"We saw nothing but water there and there was no place we could land, not even with a helicopter," Mr. Sanchez Barret said.

"It is very, very difficult to estimate how many persons may have died in those areas."

Agricultural Center
They said one lake stretched 40 miles from Navarrete northward to Guayubin. Navarrete is 20 miles north of Santiago de los Caballeros, the country's second largest city and center of the rich Cibao agricultural valley.

Another lake of similar size was discovered in the northwestern part of the country between the towns of Pimental and Nagua. Mr. Sanchez Barret said.

The United States provided six helicopters to aid in the relief effort and a medical team with 400,000 water-purification pills.

Mr. Guzman was authorized yesterday by the Dominican Congress to rule the country of 5.5 million persons by decree and take any

measures necessary in the emergency created by a destroyed communications system, food shortages and the threat of epidemics.

Prices Controlled
The government Price Stabilization Institute began selling rice, cooking oil, milk, chicken, beans and sugar at controlled prices to the poor. Agricultural damage ran into the billions of dollars as the storm hit in full harvest season.

Hurricane David, which yesterday caused heavy damage in Florida, moved northward with 90-mph winds, hurling gales and heavy rains at the Georgia coast.

"The projected track takes the center near and parallel to the Georgia coast today and to the South Carolina coast by evening," forecasters said. But they noted that even a slight veer to the left would bring the center onto the Georgia Coast.

Just south of the Kennedy Space Center at Cape Canaveral, Fla., the hurricane devastated two condominiums and dozens of trailers when it roared through the nearly deserted island town of Melbourne Beach.

"Televisions, radios, refrigerators — everything was sucked out and thrown across the street," said Police Chief Enel Roberts. "It ripped

out about 50 percent of the trailers, did hundreds of thousands of dollars of damage."

Damage estimates in Palm Beach County reached \$1 million, said civil defense spokesman Gary Goldstein. At least 158,000 homes

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

After 6-Year Legal Delay

Swiss to Try Cornfeld on Fraud Charges

GENEVA, Sept. 4 (UPI) — After a six-year legal battle to avoid prosecution, U.S. financier Bernard Cornfeld will stand trial this month on charges of fraud.

Cornfeld, 52, whose Investors Overseas Services (IOS) mutual fund empire managed \$2.2 billion of other peoples' money at its high point in the late 1960s, said in Los Angeles that at the moment he plans to attend the trial.

He was originally arrested May 14, 1973, and released April 5 the following year on a bail of 5 million Swiss francs — at the time a record bail for Switzerland — \$1.66 million at exchange rates then and \$3 million today.

"Our assumption is that Mr. Cornfeld will come to Geneva for the trial," said one of the financier's lawyers, Philippe Leyroud.

"We certainly hope he does come because we believe we have a very good defense."

10-Year Penalty
Cornfeld, whose trial by jury opens Sept. 24, could face a maximum sentence of 10 years imprisonment.

He has fought since his original arrest to have the charges dismissed, going all the way to the Appeals Court of the State of Geneva. That court ruled in May, 1978, that the trial must take place.

Cornfeld, who was deported as head of the IOS fund empire in 1970 by fugitive financier Robert Vesco, is charged with fraud in the issue of IOS management company stock.

Gold a Record; NYSE Tumbles

PARIS, Sept. 4 (HT) — The price of gold continued its rise today setting a new closing high of \$324.15 an ounce in London.

On Wall Street, stock prices tumbled with the Dow Jones index off about 15 points. Story, Page 11.

The prosecution alleges that the share issue prospectus was misleading and that IOS employees were coerced into purchasing the stock.

The charge also says that Cornfeld and other top IOS executives — the company at one time had more than 100 millionaires among its salesmen — bought shares at preferential prices, waited the few days it took for the price to double, and then sold out. The shares then collapsed, plunging from more than \$20 per share to a few cents.

Mr. Leyroud said that, if the verdict goes against Cornfeld, there will be no right of appeal except on the basis of faulty legal procedure.

"A guilty verdict in itself cannot be appealed under Swiss law," he

Veiled Warning to Castro

Tito Urges Moderation At Summit in Havana

From Agency Dispatches

HAVANA, Sept. 4 — President Tito, in a thinly veiled warning against Cuban attempts to shift the nonaligned nations toward Moscow, told the movement's leaders today they should never be "anyone's rubber stamp."

Most observers regarded the Yugoslav leader's speech at the 6th meeting of the nonaligned nations as a "positive, high-road" speech setting out his moderate position rather than an attack on Cuba.

"The nonaligned movement must strive against everything that divides us and resist all attempts to insinuate alien interests into our ranks," Marshal Tito said.

"We have never consented to be anyone's rubber stamp or reserve," he said of the movement he helped found in 1961 to steer a neutral course between the United States and Soviet blocs.

Waldheim Proposal
Before Marshal Tito spoke, United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim proposed an all-party conference under UN auspices aimed at reaching a comprehensive Middle East settlement.

Mr. Waldheim said the need for a comprehensive solution was urgent and said it should cover all aspects of the question, including the rights of the Palestinian people.

President Tito endorsed Mr. Waldheim's proposal and rejected Egypt's separate peace treaty with Israel. But he refrained from mentioning Egypt by name and did not call for any action to be taken against it.

So far, only about 45 world leaders have shown up at this year's meeting of about 100 nations. The latest include Syrian President Hafez al-Assad, Ethiopia's Melesse Haile Mariam, Jordan's King Hussein and Vietnam's Pham Van Dong.

In his 20-minute speech Marshal Tito, 87, referred again to the "authentic principles of nonalignment" that some moderate nations contend Cuba is trying to change.

Occasional Applause
The speech was only occasionally applauded, compared to the enthusiastic and frequent approval given to Cuban President Fidel Castro's keynote speech yesterday which an-

gered Washington, Peking and Cairo and shocked Belgrade with a surprisingly harsh speech at the opening of the summit.

President Castro's opening speech was widely expected to be moderate and diplomatic in order to win him the moral as well as operative leadership of participating nations, which have more than half the world's population.

But instead, he launched into what one Yugoslav source called "a

brutally frank and surprisingly tough speech."

His attacks on the United States, Egypt and China precipitated a walkout by U.S. and Chinese diplomats and a heated three-hour discussion on the Egypt-Israel peace treaty.

Wayne Smith, head of the U.S. interest section in Havana and an invited guest at the opening of the five-day meeting, said he walked (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Bonn Rejects Idea For Nuclear Force

BONN, Sept. 4 (AP) — The West German government today rejected the idea of a European nuclear force and stressed that U.S. military protection remained indispensable.

"The federal government in no way pursues the goal of creating a European nuclear force," said the Defense Ministry in its annual national security report.

"Western Europe needs the protection of the world- and sea-power of the United States and the American armed forces for the forward defense of Europe."

The strong statement in behalf of continued U.S.-European military cooperation appeared directed at political groups in France which have been calling for development of a Franco-German nuclear force.

Supporters of such a force believe it is necessary because of the alleged unreliability of the U.S. commitment to Europe. Some French politicians also see German

participation as a means of financing the costly nuclear force.

In the report, entitled "On the Security of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Development of the Bundeswehr (Federal Armed Forces)," the ministry said it saw no alternative to maintenance of the NATO alliance.

The ministry also noted that Western Europe remains dependent on the support of the United States, which it acknowledged as the leading member of the alliance.

Europe needs the protection from "nuclear intimidation" afforded by the United States, "which cannot be substituted," the report said. "Even if Western Europe were to create a political union, the nuclear protection role of the United States would remain indispensable."

Role of France
The government also acknowledged the important role played by France in the defense of Western Europe. France remains a member of NATO although its forces are not officially part of the alliance's command system.

"The role of France is of great importance to the common defense in the alliance," the report said. "Although France does not participate in the military integration of the alliance, it works together with NATO partners, in particular with the Bundeswehr."

France maintains three divisions (Continued on Page 2, Col. 11)



Mr. Sadat, right, talks to Prime Minister Begin in Haifa.

As Army Tightens Hold on Mahabad

n Expels 4 Journalists in U.S. Agency

From Agency Dispatches

IN, Sept. 4 — The government consolidated its control over the city of Mahabad, as recaptured, yesterday dish rebels, and expelled sign correspondents on related to the recent unrest.

Mr. Guzman was authorized yesterday by the Dominican Congress to rule the country of 5.5 million persons by decree and take any

and hilltop positions. The Kurdish forces abandoned the city yesterday and went into the mountains surrounding the city. They took their arms and threatened the Islamic regime with a guerrilla war.

Tanks and troops were building pressure on Baneh, where Kurdish leader Sheikh Ezaddin Hosseini was seen last by Western correspondents after he left Mahabad during the siege of that city.

Tass Report
In Moscow, the Soviet Union today denied reports in Iran that it was supporting the Kurdish rebels. The Soviet news agency said, "This is authorized to categorically deny these statements and the falsified reports of [the newspaper] Kayhan

International, which have no foundation whatsoever and are fabrications from beginning to end."

On the press expulsions, Mr. Behzadnia told the Pars news agency that the AP bureau had been closed because of "false reports and other reasons given earlier after the expulsion of other correspondents."

The Iranian government has been particularly critical about reporting by foreign journalists on the unrest in Kurdistan. Mr. Behzadnia said that the AP bureau would remain closed until Iran accredited a new correspondent through its embassy in Washington.

He included in the expulsion order the AP's new bureau manager. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Nixon, Friends Gather: Remembrance of Things Past

By Robert Lindsey

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Sept. 4 (NYT) — Richard Nixon and his wife Patricia yesterday began their withdrawal from the residence that the world once called the Western White House with a nostalgic reunion of many of Mr. Nixon's closest aides from his White House years.

John Mitchell, the former attorney general who, without uttering a public word of criticism of Mr. Nixon, spent 19 months in prison for obstructing justice, was the guest of honor.

Also attending were Dwight Chapin, Rose Mary Woods, Herbert Klein, Ronald Ziegler, Robert Mariani and scores of others who served Mr. Nixon and whose lives were caught up in the Watergate avalanche.

It was a party of loyalists, a first reunion. Those who were not there — among them, John Ehrlichman and H.R. Haldeman — were almost as conspicuous by their absence as others were by their presence, according to some of the 250 party guests.

Mr. Nixon recently sold the oceanfront La Casa Pacifica as a prelude to moving a New York City apartment to end what has



Richard Nixon

been a kind of political exile since he resigned five years ago.

Over margaritas and tacos and against the brassy beat of a Mexican mariachi band, the Watergate survivors reverted to form, talking politics and the 1980 election. For many, the party was a time to look back and assert that, the stigma notwithstanding, there were bright moments in the Nixon years, and it was time to stop

feeling collective guilt for association with the Nixon administration.

"I think people are becoming less defensive now," Stephen Bull, a former special assistant to Mr. Nixon, was quoted as saying. "There are a whole lot of us who served in the Nixon administration who believe that its significance is a lot broader than Watergate. It's been five years; you look back and people are lifting up their heads again."

Mitchell, released from federal prison Jan. 19, was quoted as saying in a sometimes emotional address on the patio: "We who have served in the Nixon administration can be proud of some monumental accomplishments, although that's not to say we didn't run into a few skids along the way."

Mitchell, who will celebrate his 66th birthday tomorrow, joined the Nixons and Mary Gore Dean, a socially prominent widow who has been Mitchell's close companion for several months, in greeting guests in a reception line. The former attorney general, according to guests, looked fit and said so.

"I'm in great shape. I feel wonderful, and I'm living life to the



John Mitchell

hilt. There have been some tough experiences along the way, and you really get to appreciate friendship. That's why I am almost choked up at friends coming to pay honor to Mr. and Mrs. Nixon. Mary, myself and my family.

"If you'll just follow me down the trail for the next 30 years," he continued, "you'll have a hell of a time."

In an introduction, Mr. Nixon repeatedly referred to what he called the "character, loyalty and guts" of his former attorney general and re-emphasized an allusion to Mitchell's refusal to give testimony against Mr. Nixon during the Watergate investigation. Haldeman and Ehrlichman did testify.

"John Mitchell has friends and he stands beside them," the former president was quoted as saying.

Mr. Nixon said he had completed the manuscript of an as yet untitled analysis of world power and foreign-policy considerations through the year 2000; he said it would be published next April. He also told friends that he planned to visit China this month and that Mrs. Nixon would join him on his way home for visits in London and Paris.

On hand were the Nixons' daughter Julie and her husband David Eisenhower; Clement Stone, the Chicago financier; several dozen friends of Mitchell and Mr. Nixon and a few former political contributors.

The most lively time was apparently had by the former secretaries, assistants and other White House staffers.

May Outstrip U.S., NATO

Study Calls Soviet Drive To Boost Arms Impressive

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON, Sept. 4 — The Soviet Union is pressing ahead with a drive to modernize its nuclear and conventional forces that threatens to leave the United States and the Western Alliance far behind, according to a new study.

The International Institute for Strategic Studies called the Soviet campaign impressive.

At the same time, the institute said in the report to be published tomorrow, that nations around the world are arming rapidly and developing countries are expanding their capacity to build their own weapons under license with some left over for export.

Members of NATO, meanwhile, are beset by personnel problems. They "are finding it far from easy to recruit or retain long-service manpower. In marked contrast, Soviet manpower rose by 20,000 [mainly in the air force] during the past year, it said.

Gloomy Picture

It painted a gloomy picture of NATO defense in its annual "Military Balance," a catalogue of power around the world.

The IISS was founded in 1958 by a group of British experts to study "security in the nuclear age." It now has a membership drawn from more than 60 countries.

The institute appeared to be echoing the dark predictions made by former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger at a conference in Brussels Saturday. Mr. Kissinger warned that the United States was losing its strategic superiority and said that European NATO members should look to their tactical nuclear defenses.

The report noted that the United States and its allies are also embarked on a campaign "to modernize their inventories across the whole spectrum from nuclear to conventional armaments."

But it said there is a big difference

ence in the Eastern and Western approaches. The West is discarding its old material when replaced mainly because of the expense of storing it. The East stockpiles its weapons for use by reservists, allies or Third World forces.

The institute said the United States could launch 11,000 warheads — double the number of 10 years ago — compared with the 4,500 for the Soviet Union last year and 5,000 today.

"But this figure [for the Russians] will rise to 7,500 in the early 1980s and the average yield of these warheads is substantially higher than the average yield of American warheads," it said.

It said that older land-based Soviet missiles are being replaced by more accurate systems carrying greater numbers of warheads.

"If this trend continues," it said, "U.S. land-based missiles will become vulnerable to Soviet attack by the 1980s and greater hardening of their launching pads will not make up for this."

The institute estimated that it will be eight to 10 years before the United States could make its intercontinental missiles relatively invulnerable by introducing mobile systems which cannot be targeted by Soviet missiles.

Thus, for the Communist Warsaw Pact forces, it said "the capacity to sustain a prolonged war is substantially higher."

The study said that about 20,000 Cubans and 2,500 East Germans serve with the Angolan forces and operate aircraft and heavy equipment. It said that about 16,000 to 17,000 Cubans and about 300 Warsaw Pact technicians and advisers serve with the Ethiopian forces.

North Korea's Army was estimated at between 560,000 and 600,000 men — considerably more than the 440,000 last year.

The survey said China has tested two nuclear devices since last year, making 25 since it started the tests in 1964. "The stockpile of weapons, both fission and fusion, probably amount to several hundred and could continue to grow rapidly," it said.

The institute said China now has deployed a number of multistage missiles with a limited range. It added that China also has been developing intercontinental missiles with a range of 8,000 miles and the first of these are probably operational.

Yorkshire Ripper Kills 12th Victim

LONDON, Sept. 4 (UPI) — The Yorkshire ripper has struck again, killing and mutilating his twelfth victim in industrial northern England as he had promised he would in a tape-recorded message to the police three months ago.

The body of Barbara Jean Leach, a 30-year-old Bradford University student, was found yesterday in the West Yorkshire city of Bradford. Police said today the body's mutilation left no doubt that Miss Leach had been murdered by the man who calls himself "Jack the Ripper" in notes to the police.

He has now attacked 16 women in the past four years. Nine of the 12 women he has killed were prostitutes and all of the bodies have been found in or near neighborhoods frequented by prostitutes in Manchester, Leeds, Bradford and nearby Halifax.



President Tito of Yugoslavia addresses the nonaligned nations conference in Havana yesterday. Fidel Castro of Cuba listens.

Tito Urges Moderation At Cuba Summit Meeting

(Continued from Page 1)

out because the Castro speech was "vituperative."

President Castro accused Washington of everything from trying to assassinate him to fueling the Middle East crisis, keeping poor nations from developing and trying to undermine the nonaligned talks.

But the part of the speech that most surprised the 1,400 delegates and 1,100 journalists at the conference was where he admitted his close ties to Moscow — and defended them.

"We owe a debt of gratitude to socialist solidarity," Mr. Castro said, reminding the audience of Soviet aid to Cuba since Washington imposed a "savage" economic blockade against the island in 1963.

The tone of Marshal Tito's address stressed independence and togetherness. He stressed the positive aspects of nonaligned policy and did not directly challenge the radical wing.

At no point did he single out the United States or the Soviet Union for criticism, although he suggested vaguely that the big powers were stepping on other's toes.

"The policy of relaxation of tensions [detente] must not serve anyone as a foothold for exerting pressure on any country whatsoever. It must not be pursued at the expense of third parties."

'Internal Discipline'

Yugoslav sources said he meant by that Moscow's pursuit of detente does not exclude contacts with the West by other East European countries.

Yugoslavia has contended before that the Soviet Union expects the East bloc to maintain "internal discipline" while the Kremlin pur-

sues detente with the United States. "We have never taken sides with any bloc," he told the delegates.

Saddam Hussein, the president of Iraq, followed Marshal Tito. He called on the movement to "penalize" the Egyptian government for signing a peace treaty with Israel. This has become one of the most inflammatory issues at the conference. Some countries, Yugoslavia included, oppose sanctions against Egypt.

Neither Mr. Saddam nor President Assad after him, called specifically for suspending Egypt from the nonaligned movement. This suggested that Arab leaders do not feel they have the support to carry through with their earlier threat to have the government of President Anwar Sadat unseated.

U.S. Trade Ban Held Economic Blow to Vietnam

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (UPI) — The U.S. trade embargo against Vietnam has hindered its chances for economic recovery, according to a private study on Indochina.

The study by the Indochina Project of the Center for International Studies said U.S. trade policy toward Vietnam "has played a special role in destroying its chances for economic recovery."

It said some U.S. businessmen and Asian diplomats believe that by hindering Vietnam's recovery, the United States has fueled the refugee exodus that is straining the economies of Thailand and Malaysia.

Many also believe the embargo hurts the United States as well as Vietnam by preventing U.S. oil firms from developing Vietnam's oil reserves and causing other U.S. companies to lose Vietnamese construction and banking business to Japanese and European rivals.

"The Vietnamese say frankly that they want advanced American oil technology, but they cannot wait," the study said.

The embargo expires Sept. 14, but President Carter is expected to extend it, the study said, because the State Department wants "to negotiate opening of trade ties as part of normal diplomatic relations with Vietnam. That appears unlikely to happen before the 1980 presidential elections."

Forum des Halles Opened in Paris

PARIS, Sept. 4 (UPI) — Mayor Jacques Chirac today opened the Forum des Halles, a four-level commercial center on the site of the old wholesale food market in the heart of the city.

The new center, covering more than 14 acres and costing more than \$153 million, has 200 shops, 10 cinemas, 15 restaurants and 1,630 parking places.

The food market, which occupied the site for more than three centuries, was destroyed in 1969; a hole was dug to contain Chatelet-Les Halles, the biggest subway station in the world.

2 Die in Japan Typhoon

TOKYO, Sept. 4 (UPI) — A typhoon designated Ken battered the westernmost main Japanese islands of Kyushu and Shikoku today with winds and heavy rains. Two persons were reported killed by the storm and two others were missing.

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Israel in Dilemma Over Raids in Lebanon

By David K. Shipler

JERUSALEM (NYT) — Israel is now caught between two extreme dangers in pursuing its policy of hitting Palestinian guerrilla bases among the civilian settlements of southern Lebanon.

One is the risk of further damage to its already tarnished image in the world, further isolation diplomatically and further erosion of badly needed support from Americans and Europeans, whose governments are moving increasingly toward relations with the Israeli arch-enemy, the Palestine Liberation Organization.

On the other side is the risk of halting the air strikes, the artillery barrages, the naval bombardments and the infantry attacks, thereby giving PLO-directed guerrilla units the calm they need to move up heavy weapons and organize raids from Lebanon into Israeli marketplaces, apartment buildings and schools.

"Nobody wants to be involved in southern Lebanon," an Israeli official said recently. "But the price of PLO attacks, the insidious way they attack us through our children, is really too high a price for any Israeli government to accept."

Southern Lebanon is the last area along Israel's frontiers where the guerrillas are relatively free to operate. Over the years, one by one, the other border states, Egypt, Jordan and Syria, apparently fearing Israeli reprisals and internal security problems, have denied the Palestinians the use of their territories to make raids against Israel.

Now the long-term desire of the Israelis is to see the emergence of a strong Lebanese government that will follow suit, that will draw the appropriate lesson from the military attacks and, for the sake of self-preservation and peace, oust the PLO. No recent government in Beirut has had that capacity. Israeli military men say southern Lebanon has become a center for the world's largest concentration of guerrillas, a magnet for extremists from all over, including members of the Syrian Arab Republic, the Japanese Red Brigade and other groups espousing violence.

In recent years virtually all the terrorism directed against Israel has come from southern Lebanon, and the frequency of the attacks has increased since the beginning of Egyptian-Israeli peace talks late in 1977. From 3 Israeli civilians killed and 75 wounded in 1976, and 4 killed and 134 wounded in 1977, the toll rose in 1978 to 59 killed and 309 wounded, the highest since the period before the 1967 war.

In March, 1978, 11 guerrillas left a coastal base in southern Lebanon in two large rubber rafts, landed on the beach between Haifa and Tel Aviv and cut a bloody swath down the coast, killing 24 persons and wounding 72 as they hijacked first a taxi, then a bus, then a second bus, firing automatic weapons along the way. In a paroxysm of grief and anger, Israel ordered troops into southern Lebanon. They swept north to the Litani River, where they were halted by cries of outrage from the United States and others.

This was a turning point, for the United Nations then stationed a peacekeeping force in the region between the river and a strip along the coast under control by a rightist, Christian-led militia armed and supplied from Israel.

After another guerrilla attack along the coast last spring in which two children died, Prime Minister Menachem Begin abandoned the policy of retaliation and ordered pre-emptive strikes, which military officers believe have been relatively

successful but which have led to condemnations of Israel in the UN Security Council, where the matter is being debated.

Since the pre-emptive strikes began, no guerrillas have managed to infiltrate. However, bombs and shells have exploded regularly, and so far this year 16 Israeli civilians have died and 236 have been wounded. Generally, officials believe, the country is more secure with the strikes than without.

Mr. Begin has made it clear that he has no intention of abandoning

what he called the preventive attacks. "We don't want revenge," he said last week. "It doesn't bring back the dead. We want to save our people, to live in security and to prevent bloody attacks by murderers."

According to a senior military source, ground, naval and air attacks in Lebanon since April have killed about 80 persons, wounded about 150 and destroyed 40 buildings, many of them "safe houses" provided by Lebanese leftists where guerrillas can pick up maps, arms

and other supplies on the way into Israel. The safe houses were identified by those taken over and interrogated.

In addition, the source said, the last 10 days of bombardment by the Israeli Christian-led militia for more than 30 guerrillas and a named number of civilians were killed. More than 25 guerrillas were reported destroyed.

In July, the source said, UN ed Nations foiled seven attempts by the PLO to infiltrate it from the north and west into about 20 guerrillas; in an attempt were stopped on 60 guerrillas were expelled, suit was an upsurge in PLO attacks on the UN troops.

An Israeli official said recent bombardment had d four known guerrilla operations were aimed oning children when the sch opens next week. He and o press bewildered at the that Israel should wait for attacks before retaliating. "The whole world we satisfied," a senior army commented. "If that host terrorists two weeks ago through, reached their fair did what they were told to Israel retaliated. This would rules of the game — who rules of the game?"

"What we want is one thing: to sit quiet and relax. PLO sit quiet and not do a would spend to bode ill. Lynch-Thatcher meeting, is since Mrs. Thatcher report tends to press for a number initiatives — although not tradition of the men accuse Mountbatten assassination the Irish consider totally or caution.

News Analysis

Civility Masks Irish, British Recrimination

By R.W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, Sept. 4 (NYT) — On the surface, the British and the Irish are treating each other with elaborate politeness as both attempt to recover from the shock of the killing of Earl Mountbatten of Burma.

But private conversations with politicians, diplomats, senior military officers or civil servants in either country quickly strip away that veneer. And underneath there lies nothing but recrimination. Inevitably, that will make it hard if not impossible for Premier Jack Lynch of Ireland and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain to reach a real meeting of the minds when they talk in London after Lord Mountbatten's funeral tomorrow. And if more effective means of cooperation between the two countries cannot be found, the prospects for reducing the violence in Northern Ireland seem slight.

Vacation Decision

To state the British point of view first — and it is shared by most civil and military officials dealing with Ulster, regardless of their political affiliation — one must begin with the conviction that the government in Dublin is less than wholehearted in its condemnation of terrorist organizations.

Mr. Lynch's decision to remain on vacation in Portugal for three days after Lord Mountbatten's death was taken in Britain as evidence of his lack of commitment to the anti-terrorist cause. The prime minister defended himself upon his return, saying that everything possible was done in his absence.

But that, say the British, misses the point. Those in Ireland who sympathize with the IRA are unlikely to take their government's condemnatory words very seriously, the British argue, when Mr. Lynch chooses to soak up the sun for a few more days rather than dramatize his revulsion and concern by coming home.

Similarly, the British are convinced that the Lynch government could arrest and jail more IRA leaders if it had the political will to do so, that it could agree to extradite suspects to the north, that it could permit the Royal Ulster Constabulary to interview suspects in Ireland, that it could do a far better job of sealing off the border between the two countries.

Jack Lynch doesn't try to crack the IRA," said a former British labor minister last week, "because the IRA has succeeded in disguising itself in a haze of romantic Irish nationalism."

Response From Past

The Irish response begins with the past, like most things in a country where history is endowed with a peculiar relevance to current problems. Mr. Lynch's friends explain that his party, Fianna Fail, is the party of Eamon de Valera and others who struggled against British rule, and as such it is built on the rock of Irish reunification. It makes as much sense to ask Mr. Lynch to disavow that goal as to ask a Communist to disavow state ownership.

While a Fianna Fail leader may denounce IRA tactics, as Mr. Lynch has repeatedly done, it is a different matter to set out to destroy the organization altogether. It hears the name, after all, of the group that led the Easter Rebellion of 1916, the rough equivalent in Irish history of the Boston Tea Party in the United States.

Quite apart from the special case of Fianna Fail, the Irish say no government in Dublin could turn over suspects to the authorities in Ulster at a time when British television investigations and governmental reports have documented cases of brutality in northern prisons and police stations.

"Don't you understand?" an ex-

asperated Irishman asked an American the other day. "Asking us to extradite Catholic suspects to the north is like asking West Germany to extradite people to the east: It's not only that the constitution forbids it, but that the political realities forbid it."

Bad Old Days

Those same political realities, the Irish argue, rule out permission for Northern Ireland's policemen to interview suspects in Ireland. That would excite too many memories of what the Irish consider the bad old days and the hated Black and Tans, the British troops called in to put down disturbances in 1919.

Mr. Lynch is particularly badly placed to challenge the political realities, which a strong leader in a moment of crisis might choose to do. Although his government, two years ago won the biggest election victory in the republic's history, his popularity has sagged under the weight of a gasoline shortage, a postal strike and high taxes. The latest polls show that he would be crushed if a general election were held in the next few weeks.

Mr. Lynch also worries constantly about losing control of his own

party to his longtime rival, Haughey.

This combination of factors, domestic political considerations and government would appear to bode ill. Lynch-Thatcher meeting, is since Mrs. Thatcher report tends to press for a number initiatives — although not tradition of the men accuse Mountbatten assassination the Irish consider totally or caution.

Slaying in Belfast

BELFAST, Sept. 4 (AP) — A man was shot dead on his way to work yesterday, police reported. "Two other civilians, both men, have been slain in shootings in the past few weeks," a police spokesman said. "The police were unable immediately to identify the man who was slain, police said. The man and children were in the car when he was slain, police said. The man was slain, police said. The man was slain, police said."

U.K. Blue-Collar Workers Plan Pay Strikes Monday

BLACKPOOL, England, Sept. 4 (AP) — State-employed laborers and artisans plan a series of pay strikes starting Monday, which they say, could ground the Royal Air Force and disrupt work at key defense establishments, including four naval dockyards.

Leaders of the 12 unions involved called the strikes here today during the annual congress of the Trades Union Congress, the 12-million-member labor federation.

The strikes, involving only a few thousand workers but aimed at causing maximum disruption, would include a stoppage by workers who refused aircraft at RAF and army installations throughout Britain. "With a bit of luck we'll ground the air force," Transport

and General Workers' Union official Mick Martin was quoted as saying after the vote.

Mr. Martin said that if the unions were successful, it would consider asking a tanker drivers — who are members — to stop delivering oil.

But in London a Defense Ministry spokesman said "Nations won't suffer. We have contingency plans to meet all emergencies. These would be in effect."

Ulster Off Limits

Peter Adams, chairman of unionists' joint pay negotiating said that actions affecting a to troops stationed in Northern Ireland, where 18 troops were to be withdrawn.

The blue-collar unions' mandating that pay increases between 22 and 30 percent in full from July 1, failed three stages up to next White-collar civil service have accepted staged increases.

Defense establishments for strike action include two air submarine building yards, Ham and Rothery, where employees monitor radiation level stop work, union leaders said today with speeches from gates denouncing proposed cuts by Prime Minister Mrs. Thatcher's Conservative government and warning of hefty claims.

Predictably, anger was at Tory proposals to sack on picketing and the closed order to provide state funds three union bailouts on which strike. Declared prime union Joe Wade: "If our opponent not listen to the voice of reason then feel the full weight of industrial strength."

Late yesterday, to the TUC moderates, the nation and largest union, the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, voted for a series of mass demonstrations against government economic policy. The proposal still has to be voted by the largest union, Transport Workers, and the itself.

MINUTE

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The Kurdish Question

Consider the Kurds, an ethnically, culturally and linguistically distinct community of perhaps 12 million souls dispersed across parts of western Asia, notably, these days, Iran. In any world truly devoted to the principle of national self-determination, they would have had their own state decades ago. But they live in countries (the Soviet Union, Turkey, Iraq) with the determination and force to suppress their political longings, and currently the Kurdish question is alive only in Iran. Kurds there initially welcomed the new regime for its promise of hospitality to their aspirations for autonomy. When the new regime turned out to be no less cynical toward Iran's several non-Iranian minorities than the old, the Kurds moved into armed revolt. Ayatollah Khomeini is trying to suppress it now, having proclaimed himself supreme military commander to that end.

It is inconsistent on its face for the ayatollah to demand independence for the Palestinians, whose Arab brothers possess already more than a score of sovereign states, and to deny independence, or even autonomy, to the no less nationally worthy Kurds, who have no home of their own. Why do the ayatollah's Arab and Moslem friends not point this out to him? Do not hold your breath. The best way for the Kurds to win Arab-Moslem backing would be to move to Israel.

It was not so long ago that a Republican U.S. administration's supposed betrayal of Kurds in Iraq was widely cited as an example of the cynicism that a new Democratic ad-

ministration would eschew. Yet the Carter administration has left the Khomeini regime to do what it will with the Kurds. It is supplying the regime with the spare parts and ammunition for its suppression of them. It has not been heard advising Tehran to accept their legitimate rights, human or political, or protesting that Iran is using its U.S.-supplied weapons for purposes other than external defense. The United States needs Iran's oil.

To be sure, sovereign states cannot go around lightly suggesting that others grant autonomy, let alone full independence, on their national territory to ethnic claimants. Such claims go to the heart of the integrity of nations. They are too sensitive, too disruptive. They strike too close to home.

Yet the real "Kurdish question" is the political weight of oil. Oil is a legitimate reason of state, but not one that a great power can afford to place above all others. It is chiefly oil that has put Palestinian self-determination on the international agenda, and kept Kurdish self-determination off. But while oil supplies a reason to accommodate an established nation and a once and potentially future friend like Iran, it does not supply a reason to let down another established state and a constant and special friend like Israel.

Americans appear to be feeling their way toward just such an equation. It must be pursued with humility as well as with political care.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Responsibility in Lebanon

How odd that the State Department's critique of Israel for its attacks in Lebanon should be less cogent than that of the National Association of Arab Americans, an openly pro-PLO group. The department, with the sort of "evenhandedness" that tired bureaucrats substitute for analysis, condemns both the Palestinian terrorist raids on Israel and the Israeli military actions in Lebanon. By contrast, the NAAA, with a refreshing bow to Israel's right of self-defense, concedes that "there is no denying that Palestinian commandos occasionally strike at targets inside Israel or the occupied territories," and centers its protests on the disproportionality of Israel's response.

The NAAA, its cynicism notwithstanding, has it essentially right. The source of the crisis is the PLO's policy of transborder terror—a policy launched not so much to kill Israelis as to lure Israel into precisely the swap of national division and international dispute in which it has been entrapped on this issue. The PLO understands very well what moves Israel, and it knew that to achieve its purposes it had to kill civilians: It is the spectacle of its civilians dying that causes Israel to cast off restraint and to lash out irrationally, as it has in southern Lebanon. So it was that the PLO provoked Israel into military policies that are taking the lives of many noncombatants and laying waste to a broad band of Lebanese territory. These policies are feeding the growing sense in Israel that

Prime Minister Menachem Begin is losing his grip on national policy. They produced a diplomatic windfall for the PLO the other day when the United States, at the United Nations, skipped lightly over the PLO's violence and came down hard on Israel's.

Was the State Department aware that it was playing the part assigned to it by the PLO? Whatever, it is absurd and regrettable that the State Department cannot bring itself to focus on the fundamental requirement in southern Lebanon: The PLO should halt its operations into Israel. That would remove the grounds for Israeli retaliation. Failing that, the State Department should be insisting that the PLO honor its pledge to move its guerrillas out of civilian centers. That would at least reduce the civilian toll. By fudging over the PLO's initial and continuing responsibility and by seeming to question Israel's right of self-defense, the United States may actually be fanning the flames.

As for Israel, the savage and indiscriminate quality of its Lebanese operations and its careless support of wanton Christian militiamen are costing it heavily in the international arena and are dismaying and disgusting many Israelis. Israel would be in a far better position to seek support for its legitimate claims of self-defense, at home as abroad, if it were responding in a manner as efficient and restrained as the circumstances warrant.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Ayatollah in Action

The calamity-howlers seem to be proven right. From the abominable dictatorship of the shah, Iran seems to be several months on its way deeper and deeper into a new tyranny—the religious one-party state under Ayatollah Khomeini. The silence of the surrounding world becomes a crime against human compassion.

Chaos and price increases and the Khomeini government's difficulties in clearing the economy and giving people work ought to have created a hotbed for popular discontent. But it seems rather like Khomeini himself forced a confrontation with his adversaries and at least at present seems to have the advantage.

And concerning the Kurds, one also gets the impression that Khomeini himself has aggravated the armed crisis.

Unfortunately, there are few to protest against the Iranian revolution becoming a continuation of the shah's violence. Countries like Turkey and Iraq with Kurd problems of their own are not trying to create any opinion against Khomeini's rampaging. A frightened Saudi Arabia is too afraid to act. The United States under Carter should once more take up the cudgels for human rights. Deprived of its credibility because of its sup-

port to the shah, the Washington administration has instead launched a bid to make good friends with Khomeini.

—From the *Dagens Nyheter* (Stockholm).

Greece and NATO Maneuvers

In organizing the NATO exercise, the military leadership of the Alliance completely ignored the situation created by Turkey in the Aegean, with the result that it is possible that a Turkish admiral might lead the NATO naval forces in the Aegean part of the exercise.

Such a possibility could set a precedent which would, in all probability, be used by Ankara against Greece, or by NATO in the coming phase of its negotiations with Greece regarding the country's role in the Aegean in the event of its rejoining the military wing of the Alliance.

In the Aegean area, an unpleasant and dangerous situation exists, which was created completely by Turkey. And our Western allies should, finally, understand that this situation is not going to improve if our neighboring country [Turkey] does not behave more logically. When NATO gives Turkey the command of such maneuvers in our area, not only does Ankara not come to its senses, but on the contrary it becomes more audacious.

—From the *Akropolis* (Athens).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
September 5, 1904

NEW YORK — Fourteen people lost their lives in a fire this morning in a tenement building situated in a Jewish quarter of New York. The scene of the tragedy was a five-story building crowded with poor families, numbering probably 100 people, chiefly women and children. The staircase, which was the only means of escape to the street, burned away. The frantic people fought like maniacs for possession of the fire escape, which was never intended to bear such a strain, and collapsed. Five people fractured their skulls and died immediately. It is officially declared that there was a lack of proper safeguards. The owner of the building has been placed under arrest.

Fifty Years Ago
September 5, 1929

WILLIAMSBURG, Va. — The restoration of an entire U.S. town to its appearance in the 18th century seems the vision of an idealist. Yet such a vision is being translated into brick and stone at Williamsburg, the old capital of Virginia. The plan was an early dream of the rector of the parish church, Dr. William Goodwin. Although the town itself is small, its entire rebuilding was evidently a work calling for unusual resources. Dr. Goodwin was fortunate enough to arouse the enthusiasm of John D. Rockefeller Jr., who advanced about \$7.25 million, and with part of this the freehold of practically the entire town was bought, and the old buildings were restored to their original appearance.



'Give Me Your Tired, Your Poor'

By Oscar Handlin

BOSTON — The gates are far from open now, but they are ajar. And although the United States does not admit all the world's huddled masses who wish to come, it does admit some—enough so that a few Americans question the wisdom of doing so.

Let us teach the boat people that they cannot come here, writes a Kentuckian this year. "Then they will make their own countries livable instead of trying to invade ours."

A letter from California reminds "blind moralists" of our prior "obligation to the poor, disadvantaged and elderly of the United States." Let us conserve our limited resources to help out the residents of the shacks of Appalachia or those of the rat-infested slums of the central cities.

Aliens from overseas or from across our borders ought not take jobs away from our own needy citizens.

Tiny Trickle

Just 60 years ago, similar concerns gathered such force here that the United States turned its back upon its own historic policy and practically barred all further immigration. After 1921, the number of newcomers dwindled to a tiny trickle. In some years more people left than entered. Yet the shrinkage in immigration did not prevent us from slipping into the worst depression in history, when one out of every four Americans went unemployed.

At the turn of this century, the Greeks and Italians from the Mediterranean, the Poles from Eastern Europe, the Jews and the Japanese were resented strangers from remote countries with lower standards of living. These poor uprooted people, it was said, would never adapt to the ways of a free society.

But, indeed they did; and their contributions strengthened this nation and enriched its culture. There's no reason why today's immigrants shouldn't do the same, given the opportunity.

Still, old suspicions lingered. Once nativism prevailed, it was not so easy to overcome. Only slowly and cautiously after World War II did the United States once again welcome newcomers. It took years to persuade the Congress that, having expended millions of dollars and thousands of lives to defeat the Nazis and Fascists, it could not tolerate racist elements in its own laws. Slowly Congress relaxed and humanized immigration. First came acceptance of limited numbers of refugees and displaced persons; next, special provisions for war brides (of both sexes), and, eventually, recognition of the need to make family reunification easier. Finally, just a little more than a decade ago, the present law made available a reasonable number of places without discrimination according to race, creed or national origin.

Tolerance

Renewed tolerance sprang from experience. The test of international war demonstrated the loyalty of new as well as old Americans. The children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren of the dreaded immigrants of the past were now citizens, proud of both their U.S. allegiance and their ethnic heritage. Moreover, they were becoming voters and increasingly made their voices heard in politics.

Furthermore, as the United States moved away from isolationism, its citizens explored foreign countries. In the 1950s and 1960s, millions of men and women lived abroad while serving in the armed forces, or as employees of multinational corporations, or while assigned to the Peace Corps or Agency for International Development missions or as exchange scholars and students. Hardly a corner of the globe escaped the Americans. As a result, the perspectives of Americans broadened and tolerance increased.

It is rarely easy for anyone to get along in strange environments and absorb new habits. But although a few people returned from overseas embittered and disillusioned, the overwhelming majority learned to see beneath the difference in language, costume and behavior and to recognize the underlying humanity of the distant people they met. Thereafter, it took less stretch of the imagination to believe that

some of those people might be able to live in the United States.

At the same time, thousands of foreign students and teachers come for temporary stays in the United States. Some remained; others returned to their homes, conveying there some sense of the quality of U.S. life. These firsthand accounts strengthened foreigners' impressions derived from other sources—from trade, movies, television, news reports, literature, music and dance. Thus, for a generation, culture made in the United States spread around the world.

Free

On the most superficial level, a distant Coca-Cola generation in Cairo, Oslo, Tokyo and even Moscow, vied for a chance to buy high-priced pirated rock-and-roll tapes and fancy-stitched blue jeans and thus remotely share a life style they occasionally caught glimpses of on their television screens.

More deeply, these people saw a lifestyle uniquely free, a chance to be released from hindering tradition, a way for an individual to make something satisfying of him or herself.

This year, two streams of migration attracted particular attention: Asian and Mexican. From the fall of South Vietnam until recently, the United States has absorbed a steady stream of Vietnamese refugees with relative ease.

But escalating turmoil in Southeast Asia led to a mass exodus. In desperation people fled to the sea. The "boat people" quickly became

the most visible evidence of a growing flight for life.

Of the thousands cooped up in makeshift camps in Malaysia, Hong Kong, Thailand and the Philippines, those who had relatives or other sponsors in the United States, dreamed of a new life in a kinder world. At the same time, some Americans in good conscience began to wonder to how many can we afford to offer such an opportunity?

Questions also arise about the undocumented or illegal aliens who slip back and forth across the Mexican border or come by air from Latin America. Their numbers are the subject of vague guesses; estimates range between 4 and 12 million.

The Law

On the one hand they have broken, evaded, or been ignorant of immigration law. On the other, they themselves are the victims of cruel exploitation by U.S. employers and sometimes of unnecessary harassment by the U.S. authorities. One way or another their status should be regularized. But as we ponder doing so Americans will wonder, how many, if any.

And, as the stream of immigrants increases, the old immigration debates begin again. The wheel turns full cycle.

As we attempt to answer those questions, we must consider two objections seriously. First, the notion that foreigners come in to take our money. Second, that they dilute our cultural values. These are the

Japan — Red or Dead?

By Takao Tokuko

TOKYO — The dire moment is unlikely to arrive, at least in the foreseeable future. Nor would any Japanese welcome seeing the assumption verified soon. But the question is said anyway: "Is dignified surrender recommendable for Japan—if the Soviet Union invades this country?"

The question was first posed in June by Prof. Michio Morishima, a Japanese economist teaching at London University. The dispute is still going on, rather assuming the character of "better red or dead?"—the dichotomy argued in the West during the cold war era.

Surrender

Prof. Morishima does not believe that the Soviet Union will actually attempt to take Japan. He nevertheless initiated the discussion over the highly hypothetical case because he explains, it is better for Japan to have achieved a national consensus before the unexpected takes place. "When the Russians come," he suggests, "let us meet them calmly, holding a white flag and a red flag. Even under Soviet rule, a socialist but tolerable economy could certainly be created if only we meet defeat with dignity."

The professor recommends that Japan's Self-Defense Forces "surrender bravely and in an orderly fashion" in exchange for the Japanese people's right to political self-determination. "The United States will never come to help," he asserts. "Look at what happened in South Vietnam and Taiwan."

Letters

Vlasova's Return

Following her husband's flight to freedom in the United States, Ludmila Vlasova's fate was no doubt sealed the moment she stepped into the Aeroflot jetliner, a prisoner surrounded by Soviet guards waiting to take her to Moscow.

In the midst of accusations exchanged between East and West, the three-day saga at Kennedy Airport helped to unveil a great deal about life in the Soviet Union today.

The hysterical insecurity of that regime when faced by perfectly normal human desires—the right to love and live in territory or country of one's choosing.

HARRY SPIRO.

Geneva.

Wealth Grows

As the wealth of this country accumulates, more Japanese have become aware of the inadequacy of the nation's defense capabilities. Nothing would so incite an unfriendly visit, they have begun to fear, as a rich but unlocked house next door.

Until several years ago, naive pacifism ("Let's abandon all military potential; Nobody will attack a genuinely peace-loving country") was surprisingly popular among intellectuals here. The spex of peace fervor came in 1960, when the

same objections raised years ago about Italians and Russians and about Irish famine fugitives.

The foreign-born do not take our money; they work for it. The record of past decades shows that very few become dependent. They come to work and welcome the opportunity to do so. They get jobs either because they are willing to do what Americans no longer wish to do, or because they bring scarce skills to their task. In both respects they strengthen the productive economy.

Cultural Impact

As for their impact on cultural values, remember that most of us are Americans by the accident of birth, the foreign-born have become Americans by choice. Having seen first hand the lack of freedom in Saigon or Budapest or Prague, they can better appraise its value in New York, Chicago, or Los Angeles.

Americans will best be able to answer the genuine questions about these people if they regard these most recent immigrants as yet another troop in the long procession that developed the United States.

Once I thought to write a history of the immigrants in the United States. Then I discovered that the immigrants were U.S. history.

Oscar Handlin, a professor of history at Harvard University, and a specialist on immigration history, is the Pulitzer Prize-winning author of "The Uprooted." He wrote this article for the *Los Angeles Times*.

government's proposal to revise the U.S.-Japan Mutual Security Treaty was met with violent anti-treaty rallies.

The idealistic ardor is gone. Today, more than 86 percent of the population accepts the existence of the Self-Defense Forces despite a clause in the Peace Constitution renouncing the maintenance of combat potential in any form.

It is a strange coincidence, therefore, that Prof. Morishima, by no means an advocate of the naive idea-free, advises total passivity in the event of an invasion, the attitude once recommended by pacifists.

Saigon Recalled

The course of action—or inaction—suggested by the renowned economist, however, reminds me of the dignified surrender of Gen. Duong Van (Big) Minh in April, 1975. As the Vietnamese general was sworn in for his two-day term in the Presidential Palace in Saigon, he appealed for a dignified reconciliation with his "brethren." The plea unheeded, South Vietnam capitulated virtually without a struggle. Are those people today enjoying a "socialistic but tolerable" economy? What about political self-determination?

Either Red or dead, it seems to me that the best policy for Japanese individuals may be to acquire a relative in the United States, and begin mastering rudimentary marine navigation—just in case.

Takao Tokuko, a senior writer for the *Mainichi* newspaper, wrote this article for the *New York Times*.

'Welcome Back, Congress'

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — It is likely that anyone is going to syndicate a television show "Welcome Back, Congress," that it would draw much of its audience if it were tried.

Show business looks on Congress as an institution whose only use is to provide a setting for where people of ambiguous character are subjected to unusual pressures and sexual tensions. And generally succumb.

The perfect movie or television drama is titled "Eliot Ray Meets the Senator." Or "The Secret Life of a Legislator."

Deprived

It is only its inhabitants, island Jimmy Carter calls Washington who really feel deprived the occupants of the Capitol, for their August — or if or Thanksgiving, or Christmas Washington's Birthday, Lin Birkhead, or Jefferson-Jackson — recesses.

But for us the loss is real our relief at their return to genuine. Mostly, we are too rassed to talk about it, among ourselves. But a real gress-junkie begins to get irritable after going for more than 10 days without a Congress.

So throwing caution to the let me say, Welcome Back, gress. And before you do any to outrage me anew, let me te why I'm glad you're back in it.

First, the Congressional R is the best unedited daily newspaper in the country. Items of trivia that no self-improving publisher would ever print adorn its pages in rich sion. A lot of us would never when Lithuanian Independence Day was coming up were it the Congressional Record. There, we will be told at least times, in as many speeches statements, what its significant

Oratory

Redundancy is the Roman charm. And in that context, tragedy that it was not published when Andrew Young rec There will be no way to rec the prose that would have printed there on that subject can only rejoice, in anticipation the heights of unrestrained on the Pope's visit will bring for its pages.

The second good thing to be about Congress is that it change all that much. Suppo this has been a decade of al unprecedented upheaval in membership and operations. I is still the dithering, glib, bemused, and often-baffling gress it was in days gone by.

Nostalgia buffs love Con. While it was away, we had tent ourselves with revival "Oklahoma!" and "Caro those magnificent musicals of gone day. The revivals were derful, but when it comes to corn, it's Congress's brand—the Kennedy Center's—that high as an elephant's eye.

The third good thing to be about Congress is that nothing bugs presidents as much as gress does can be all bad.

Born Anew

Presidents come to office. ing the world was born anew. day they were sworn in. Can knows better. It knows the augural stand has been built and it will be built again. Q front porch of Congress.

Presidents all think they're the mandate. Congress knows that. Congress knows that there lot of mandates, some big and little, handed out by the wot election time. Some should be ored and cherished and should be forgotten as quick possible.

What Congress knows, and presidents take time to figure is that the testing of mandate what government and politics about.

Members of Congress scorecards on each other's minds every day they're in. They all keep scorecards on president, whoever he may be.

They're often wrong about of unimportant things. But hardly ever wrong about testing to members of Conge don't believe I've ever heard go astray in their collective ment of a president. We back, Congress.

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A TRIBUTE TO LAN LAN

A boy gets help from his father in offering a bouquet before the enclosure of Lan Lan, the female giant panda of Tokyo's Ueno Zoo who died Monday. Lan Lan, lying down in recent photo at left, was one of a pair of pandas given to Japan by China in 1972.

Obituaries

rez Alfonso, 75, Architect of OPEC

NGEON, Sept. 4 (AP) — Alfonso, 75, died at a University Hospital in Venezuela. He had been hospitalized for several times in the last year.

Alfonso, the former oil minister in Venezuela, died at a University Hospital in Venezuela. He had been hospitalized for several times in the last year.

drop in prices posted by the OPEC oil ministers in the Mr. Perez Alfonso head- to create an international ers association and he he chief architect of

be the father of OPEC. inos Arrested ing of Nurse. A Sept. 4 (UPI) — Po- arrested five Filipino to allegedly confessed in the slaying of an military nurse, but said it accidentally.

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8 x	1/2 Million	= 4,000,000 DM
12 x	1/4 Million	= 3,000,000 DM
16 x	100,000 DM	= 1,600,000 DM
22 x	50,000 DM	= 1,100,000 DM
26 x	30,000 DM	= 780,000 DM
30 x	20,000 DM	= 600,000 DM
303 x	10,000 DM	= 3,030,000 DM
440 x	5,000 DM	= 2,200,000 DM
680 x	2,000 DM	= 1,360,000 DM
1,120 x	1,000 DM	= 1,120,000 DM
1,800 x	500 DM	= 900,000 DM
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Seeks Power Base

Canada's New Leader Tries To Win Support in Quebec

By Henry Giniger

OTTAWA, Sept. 4 (NYT) — Prime Minister Joe Clark, who came to power in May against the wishes of the great majority of Quebec's voters, has since been trying to woo them and establish a power base in the French-speaking province.

The federal election on May 22 appeared to split the House of Commons into two linguistic blocs, a Conservative English-speaking plurality on one side and a Liberal French-speaking minority on the other. Quebec contributed only two of its 75 seats to the victory of Mr. Clark's Progressive Conservative Party and remained the only stronghold of the Liberal Party in Canada.

Recent decisions point to an effort to overcome one of the new government's most serious political problems. For example, the government recently readily accepted a recommendation by a special commission to institute bilingual air traffic control in Quebec.

Three years ago when such an attempt was made by the former Liberal government, it created a major crisis. English-speaking pilots and controllers went on strike and the Liberal Cabinet was divided on the issue.

Reaction Changes

And so much anti-English resentment was created in Quebec that it was believed to have contributed to the victory of the secessionist Parti Quebecois in November, 1976. The Conservative government's decision to do what the previous one could not has been greeted with satisfaction in Quebec and with reservations but no great outcry elsewhere.

Last week, Mr. Clark made an effort to overcome one of the new government's most serious political problems. For example, the government recently readily accepted a recommendation by a special commission to institute bilingual air traffic control in Quebec.

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resented in Quebec as interference in provincial affairs. Mr. Trudeau, now leader of the opposition, criticized Mr. Clark, saying, "I am convinced all Canadians have the right to be heard when the unity of their country is at stake."

Bias Towards French

There have been other attempts to reach out to Quebec and overcome its feeling of political isolation that many here fear will play into nationalist hands in that province.

To ministerial offices, there is a bias in favor of French-speaking personnel to make communication with Quebecois easier, particularly on the part of the large number of ministers who speak little or no French.

The government has also affirmed its intention to engage in patronage as a way of drawing Quebecois from the Liberal Party and building up a Conservative base.

Power Plant's Waste Heat Used to Aid Fish Farming

By Joseph F. Sullivan

TRENTON, N.J., Sept. 4 (NYT) — Electric power companies could become major producers of fish and vegetables, according to a team of biologists and marine scientists who have worked five years on a nation's largest waste-heat aquaculture project.

The scientists say they have proven the feasibility of using heated water from a generating station's cooling system to accelerate the growth of fish in quantities sufficient to be profitable.

Sixty percent of a conventional power plant's energy is lost in waste heat, either through stack gases or the cooling system. The investigators say this heat can be used in a profitable sideline to help stabilize electricity rates and help meet an anticipated increase in demand for fish.

"What we're doing is capturing energy and converting it to animal calories," said Albert Eble, a biology professor at Trenton State College. The project uses heated water discharged by a coal-fired, 550-megawatt generating station on the Delaware River owned by the Public Service Electric and Gas Company.

"I believe the time is coming when about half of the fish consumed in this country will come from waste-heat aquaculture systems similar to ours," he said.

1st Full-Scale Project

Dr. Edward Bryan, project manager for the National Science Foundation, which provided \$1.4 million of the \$2 million cost of the project, said that although waste-heat technology was not new, it had been tested only in small projects. "This was the first full-scale project built to accept and use what an existing plant was putting out," he said.

"The project couldn't have been carried out at a better time because of the rising cost of energy and concerns about overfishing the oceans," he said. "If we are reaching our limit in farming the oceans, any expansion of fish production in the 1980s will have to come from synthetic land-based fish-culture systems."

Dr. Eble said the rising cost of beef also will tend to increase fish consumption. "At present the nation's annual per capita consumption figures are 8 pounds of fish, 200 pounds of beef and 40 pounds of chicken, but that should change with higher meat prices," he said.

The experiment was begun in 1973 by Dr. Carlos Guerra, the



Joe Clark

Roch LaSalle, minister of supply and services and one of the two elected Conservative members of Parliament from Quebec, said party followers "can look forward to being on the receiving end of government work and service contracts" and the prime minister endorsed his stand.

The Liberals professed to be indignant although their reputation for patronage during the 16 years they held power in Ottawa is a long-standing one.

7-Judge Panel

Rights Court for Americas Inaugurated in Costa Rica

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Sept. 4 (AP) — The seven-judge Inter-American Human Rights Court was inaugurated yesterday, with Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo predicting that it will become "an arbiter and educator in the field of human rights."

He also said that the use by governments of electronic devices to spy on their citizens was becoming an increasingly dangerous invasion of individual rights.

In another inaugural speech, Chief Justice Rodolfo Piza Escalante of Costa Rica said that the court's creation was an achievement but that much remained to be done. He noted that 8 of the 28 countries in the Western Hemisphere, including Cuba, had not signed the pact creating the court and that 13 had not ratified it. U.S. President Carter has signed the convention but it has not been ratified by the Senate.

"It is necessary to point out these limitations so as not to engender greater expectations," the justice said.

The treaty establishing the court was approved in 1969 by the Organization of American States and became effective in July of last year when Grenada signed it, providing the required two-thirds majority. Among other nations that have not ratified the pact are Mexico, Argentina, Chile and Brazil.

Most of those ratifying the accord have included some reservations, but Costa Rica recently passed special legislation accepting the court's jurisdiction in all cases.

The court's mandate allows it to deal with violations of civil and political rights but not with economic or cultural issues. Its decisions are not legally binding even on the nations that ratified the agreement. Complaints may be filed by governments, groups or individuals, but must first be lodged with the OAS, which will screen the charges and decide if they should be submitted to the court.

The court is empowered to issue preliminary injunctions to prevent an irreversible wrong, such as an execution, from taking place but it has only moral authority to enforce such injunctions.

Nations that have not ratified

Ailing Dissident Asks To Quit Soviet Union

MOSCOW, Sept. 4 (UPI) — Soviet dissident Boris Evdokimov has been released from a mental hospital because of poor health and has asked for permission to emigrate so that he can "at least die a free man."

Mr. Evdokimov, who is 56 and has both cancer and a heart condition, has been imprisoned in psychiatric institutions throughout the Soviet Union since he was declared schizophrenic in 1972. He has published works in the West under the pseudonym of Sergei Razumny.

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Films in Paris

Costa-Gavras Has a Go at Romance

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Sept. 4 (IHT) — Costa-Gavras, the Greek-born director, hit his high mark with the estimable "Z" some years ago and nothing he has done since has come within measuring distance of it.

In "Clair de femme" (at the Berlitz, the Concorde and the Gaumont-Richelieu) he changes his customary tune, deserting politics for romance. Taking a roccoco Romain Gary tale of death and passion set against the scene of emigre Russian life in Paris, he has hoped to straddle the two stools of respectable drama and box-office reward without falling between them with a betraying clatter. His foxy dovetailing of sentiment and Porto-Riche psyche delving, with Romy Schneider and Yves Montand as his stars, seems to have turned the trick, at least in the matter of profit. It is pulling in the crowds, although they may come out puzzled rather than soporifically satisfied.

Montand is cast as a distressed strong man whose ailing wife intends to commit suicide to end her suffering and his. It is not quite clear — nothing is quite clear in "Clair de femme" — whether or not he is aware that she is about to kill herself. In any case, he is haunted by the thought as he drifts disconsolately through the Paris of bars, snip-joints and Russian supper parties. On these nocturnal wanderings he encounters an attractive woman, similarly beset with worries, and enters into an amorous alliance. In the dawn's early light with a police inquest taking place in his dead wife's boudoir, the man and the strange beauty separate, but perhaps not for long.

Costa-Gavras has employed the slowpoke mise-en-scene method. Portentous pauses punctuate the episodes in which the heart-bowed-down lovers exchange the la-chrymose cow-eye, and the camera movement is leisurely. As the Gary tale contains enough bizarre secondary characters to supply a Saroyan play, some picturesque, if not comic, relief is afforded with Lila Kedrova impersonating an exiled Russian grande dame keeping up the vodka and balalaika traditions and with Romolo Valli as a philosophical dog-trainer.

Robert Enrico's "Un veru silencieux" (at the Studio Luce and the 14 Juillet-Bastille) is a film of less pretense and superior value. It tells simply, clearly and occasionally movingly of the woes that confront a kindly professor in Poitou and his wife, whose second son, a tot of 6, is retarded. Their interfering relatives are shamed by the misfortune and, fearing it is a reflection on the family, urge the parents to conceal the situation by placing the child in an institution. The father and

mother oppose the unsolicited advice, their struggle being posed as a defiance of provincial intolerance. Enrico recounts the story honestly and persuasively and there is excellent acting by Lucienne Hamon and Jean Bouise as the unhappy parents, by Joel Dupuis as the backward boy and by Renée Faure and Andre Falcon as the alarmed relations.

"Passe ton Bac d'abord" of Maurice Pialat (at the Imperial, the Monte-Carlo and the St. Lazare-Pasquier) takes a class of high-school students and pictures their bewildered hesitation as they stand on the threshold of adult life. There is some humor to its observation and a few of its vignettes of adolescent uncertainty have authentic ring, but it makes no particular point. A snatch of its dialogue characterizes its approach.

Discouraged mother to son: What will you do in life? Always staying out until three in the morning!

Son: That's not so bad.

Mother: In our generation one didn't do that.

Son: One evolves.

Mother: One evolves! Oh, yes! But it's disgraceful!

Son: Always the same song.

These banal exchanges are probably replayed every few minutes in households the world over, but Pialat has not lent them much insight. He suggests the inner discontent, but he has not dramatized it. The subject is worthy of

more serious treatment. All children in their teens suffer to some degree from an inferiority complex. To contrast how some overcome it and how some do not would provide a more useful study, a comedy-drama of interesting conflict. As it is we have little more than a comic-strip version of the generation gap.

"The Big Fix" (at the Luxembourg, the Elysees Point-Show and the Quintette in English) bears an appropriate title. A more contrived motion picture or a more boring one it would be impossible to imagine.

Once more the old-bone about what happened to the campus rebels of a decade or two ago is ferociously worried and the deductions set forth are as unlikely as they are familiar. The fate of most such students was convincingly illustrated in the play, "Kennedy's Children," itself grown somewhat chill at this late date. Here the tired cliché to the effect that they have been absorbed in the establishment and have been converted into so many Babbits is recalled to duty.

Richard Dreyfuss, a Hollywood institution, enacts a Berkeley alum who in university days was a red-hot revolutionary. He has subsided into a down-at-the-heels private eye and unravels the sinister plans of a reactionary capitalist to sabotage the campaign of a liberal politician for the office of governor of California. The details of the scenario include a murder case and frantic pursuits.

Venice Mostra

American Films Dominate at 10-Day Biennale

By George Waldo

VENICE, Sept. 4 (IHT) — After seven years of silence, Venice is rising to challenge Cannes in offering the year's main cinema event.

Born in 1932, it is the oldest of all the film festivals. It grew steadily in prestige and glamour until it was abruptly halted by the dissent of the late 1960s.

Still much a part of the Biennale, but now under the leadership of filmmaker Carlo Lizzani who insists on the title "Mostra" (exhibition) not "Festival," this year it has screened 92 films from 21 countries. While two main themes seemed to emerge (the traumatic relationship between parent and child and man's feeling of displacement in both familiar and foreign surroundings), only one country clearly dominated this 10-day marathon: the United States.

Like a movable feast, the United States served a variety of dishes clearly intended to please all appet-

ites. As an appetizer early on, short new U.S. films were offered like Les Blancs' "Always for Pleasure," a nostalgic trip through his naive New Orleans. (Believing there's more than one way to win critical favor, Blanc himself served a local rice and chili-bean soup during his film, which suffered by comparison.)

Mystic Time

But Shirley Clarke (who made "The Connection") relied only on new video technology to impress with her "Four Journeys into Mystic Time." Hers is a film ballet, not another ballet film. After years of research in New York and Los Angeles, she has learned how to liberate the dancer from film traditions.

As the main course, three Hollywood-backed films were shown. First came "Escape from Alcatraz," directed by Don Siegel, a cult figure here as in France. But this film did nothing to enhance his local reputation or that of the star, Clint

Eastwood. While praising its technical excellence, local critics found it only routine prison-escape fare.

"Satan's Back," despite its cool, critical reception in the United States this summer, was well received by both the international press and the local public, and won the Italian critics' prize. Peter Bogdanovich, off the screen for three years, came to Venice hoping to recapture the prestige of his early "Last Picture Show." He was lucky in his leading actor, Ben Gazzara, whose aggressive, insolent, and eventually loved Jack Flowers reminded all of Humphrey Bogart.

Finally seen in the main sala grande was Bill Norton's "More American Graffiti," produced by George Lucas. Actually four separate stories using 16mm, 35mm, standard, and cinemascopic screen dimensions, it continues the saga of Salinas. For young Italians, apparently, Bakersfield is beautiful.

One of the surprises of this Mostra was the wild success of the Ni-

colas Ray retrospective. The two films of Ray (who died in June) shown were "Wind Across the Everglades" (1958) and "The Party Girl" (1959). Applause broke out as Cyd Charisse danced to the obvious approval of Robert Taylor. Could it be people are hungry for more light entertainment and problematic films?

In any case, the Italian-American Bernardo Bertolucci film "La Luna" was clearly what everyone was waiting for.

Shown in its original English version (with Italian subtitles) it caused immediate critical dispute but earned popular approval. Set in Rome and Bertolucci's native Parma, it tells the story of an American opera singer (Jill Clayburgh), who by revealing her own secrets, allows her 17-year-old son Joe to fill the void of his childhood. With an obligatory scene of incest, it is a story at once intimate and universal. It is a psychoanalytical puzzle, full of symbols, a modern morality play in which Bertolucci is really analyzing his own childhood.

Italian Film-makers

The Italian cinema presented two important new films "Il Prato" (The Field) by the Taviani brothers (whose "Padre Padrone" won at Cannes two years ago), and "Ogros," which brought Gilo Pontecorvo back after an absence of 10 years. In the first, Isabella Rossellini (Ingrid Bergman's look-alike daughter) makes a stunning film debut, while in the second Gian Maria Volonte carries on the political discourse in Spain that Pontecorvo started with his "Battle of Algiers."

The Venice Mostra ended with a midnight bash for all at the Excelsior to climax a day that saw a screening of Eisenstein's rare "Que Viva Mexico" (1930) in the splendor of La Fenice. And later there was an amazing night projection in the Piazza San Marco of D.W. Griffith's "Broken Blossoms." To the end, the emphasis was American.

Art of the Holocaust

Death Camp Drawings Go on To

By David Minthorn

BOCHUM, West Germany (AP) — A collection of 150 drawings by inmates of the Auschwitz death camp has begun a yearlong tour of West German museums to mark the 40th anniversary of the start of World War II.

There are portraits of gaunt-faced prisoners just before they were gassed, secretly sketched in pencil or ink; scenes of torture that were smuggled out of the Nazi extermination camp in occupied Poland where 4 million persons died, and photographs of Jews being selected for the gas chambers at the railroad under the sign, *Arbeit Macht Frei* — Work Makes You Free.

"Some museum directors opposed showing these pictures so soon after the emotion stirred up by the 'Holocaust' television series," said Abraham David Christian, 27, a German-Jewish sculptor who helped select the works from the Auschwitz memorial archives. "But we believe these pictures could reach a whole new group of Germans who may have avoided facing up to the Nazi atrocities."

Christian's grandfather and uncle were among the Nazis' victims, and his mother and grandmother survived by hiding in a loft in Dresden, he said.

Auschwitz Replica

The exhibition opened last week in a moated, 17th-century castle on the outskirts of this Ruhr district mining city. The exhibition rooms have been converted into a replica of the Auschwitz museum, and the museum's 40-year-old curator, Henryk Swiebocki, came to Bochum for the opening.

Swiebocki's father, a Polish resistance fighter, died at Auschwitz; his artist uncle spent three years there and was saved by the end of the war.

Swiebocki said the Auschwitz collection includes 800 drawings and paintings, 100 sculptures, 1,000 letters from inmates decorated with drawings and 2,000 coded messages sent out by the camp's resistance committee.

The paintings and sculptures and many of the drawings were produced in the inmates' studio which Rudolf Hoess, the camp's SS commander, organized in January 1941, eight months after the camp was opened. So talented prisoners could produce works of art and handicraft for the members of the prison staff.

Among the portraits are works by Wincenty Gawron, one of about 150 persons known to have escaped from Auschwitz, who fought in the Warsaw uprising in 1944 and emigrated to the United States after the war.

The exhibit also includes watercolors of four gypsies — two young women, a man and a boy — which a Jewish artist student from Czechoslovakia named Dzinah Gottliebowa was required to paint for the notorious Dr. Josef Mengele's gallery of racial types.

After Soviet troops liberated the complex of camps in January, 1945, one of the prisoners gave the four portraits to a Polish boy who came to the camp looking for a child. The boy's family gave them to the museum.

Miss Gottliebowa survived and eventually settled in the United States. Swiebocki said she returned to Auschwitz three or four years ago but was so affected that she could not discuss her experiences with staff historians.

Mengele, wanted for 14 of 400,000 Jews while he held doctor at Auschwitz to Paraguay, but the go there contends he left the in 1960.

Every Picture a Story

"Every picture has a story," Swiebocki said. He pointed to a portrait of a woman, a camp interpreter and a camp interpreter and a camp interpreter.

"That's a 1943 picture," Zimebaum, a Belgian Jew, said. "She escaped with a prisoner but they were caught together."

"She slit her wrists with a knife and her own blood of an SS guard before he took her off to the gas chamber."



One of the drawings from Auschwitz.

The Arts in Japan

Uphill Struggle for the Avant-Garde

By Henry Scott-Stokes

TOKYO (NYT) — "It's odd," said Seiji Tsutsumi, "but in Japan, we ignore independent and original artists. Contemporary Japan overlooks gifted people."

Tsutsumi, a soft-spoken man in his early 50s, is a member of the family that owns the Seibu department stores, a chain that extends across Japan. He is one of the few businessmen here in a society dominated by business who sponsors experimental arts. Thanks to him, Kobo Abe, Japan's leading novelist and avant-garde playwright, and Toru Takemitsu, the country's top modern composer, have a place to put their plays and concerts: the glittery Parco Theater in the Shibuya section of Tokyo.

"They don't pull in a sufficient crowd to be commercial," said Tsutsumi, who built the auditorium in Shibuya with Abe and Takemitsu in mind. "What I do is provide them with a place where they are assured of an audience — mostly youngsters, people whose taste is

being formed. Older and middle-aged people just aren't interested."

A visit to the Parco Theater recently confirmed his words. The audience for Abe's "The Little Elephant Is Dead," a play that was the dramatic centerpiece of the largest Japanese cultural program ever shown overseas — the \$2 million "Japan Today" program organized by the Japan Society from New York this year — was composed of young girls and students in spotless blouses and skirts, an almost silent audience.

Different in New York

"It was quite different in New York," said Machi Abe, the wife of the playwright. "There was cheering and interruption — a huge, vital audience at the La Mama Annex. The atmosphere was different." Here in Tokyo the children sat as silently as could be.

Tsutsumi's view that Japan fails to respond to artists is borne out also by the treatment accorded to Akira Kurosawa, the most famous

of Japan's film directors. Kurosawa was boycotted for a decade by production companies, which he was too irresponsible, precious over finances — too tied with a budget with the idea that he did no work here during last decade.

Kurosawa's last film in Japan, 10 years ago, was "Dersa," and since then he has major feature, "Dersa Uzumaru," starring Shinya Tsukamoto. Only now has he begun a new "Kagemusha," with Toshiyuki Anzai, a production company 20th Century-Fox, which Kurosawa's U.S. admirers, Coppola and George Lucas, wanted to participate.

The boycott of Kurosawa coincided with a sharp decline in quality of Japanese movie production companies, set quality, go instead for big attractions and soft pornography.

"What my sponsors and I want is a poster artist who came to the late 1960s. At that time he showed a portfolio. His drawings and his retain the line and form, marked his work a decade ago. But for the end — the posters he turns out for companies — he covers designs with violent color, hide his original inspiration."

"This violence is what I for," said Yokoo, shrugging. "This is what they get. I regret happens, but am I to turn my back on it?" The artist, family to support and in Japan has been sufficient for 15 years — and so far, with commissions — to give alternative but compromise.



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Saudi Gas-Gathering Plant Underway

By Mary Jo McConahay

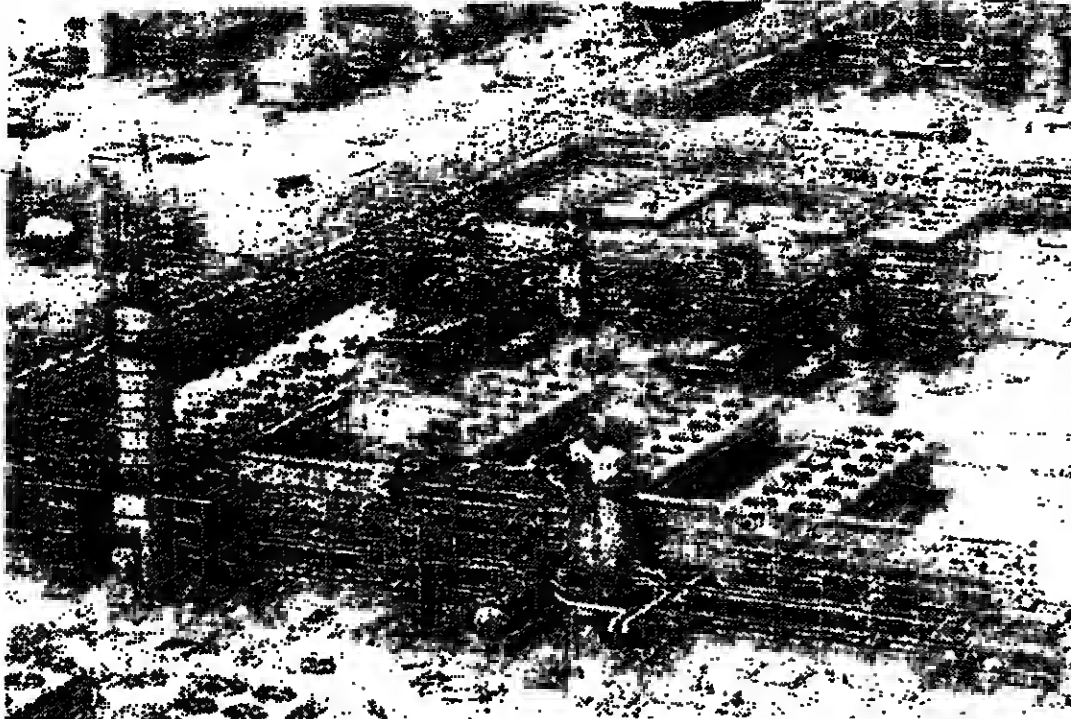
DAHRAN (IHT) — The bright red flames that have marked flaring gas in the Saudi Arabian desert since oil production began here forty years ago will soon disappear. Construction on the kingdom's mammoth gas gathering project, which has a collection target of 3.3 billion cubic feet a day by 1982, is ahead of schedule. Executives at the headquarters of the Arabian-American Oil Company (Aramco), which is managing the project for the Saudi government, say first increments will come on stream before the middle of next year at the Ju'aymah and Sheddum plants, both of which are 90 percent complete.

At that time, the gas associated with crude oil production in the huge Ghawar field, the largest in the world, and the smaller Berri field will begin to be collected from the twenty-nine gas-oil separator plants in the desert, where it now goes up in smoke. At Sheddum, Uthmaniyah and Berri, the gas will be treated and separated from the natural gas liquids. The ngl will then be shipped to fractionating plants at Ju'aymah, and by a 725-mile cross-country pipeline, to Yanbu on the Red Sea.

To feed the new system, which is considered adequate for internal development needs for five to ten years, the kingdom does not have to maintain current production levels of 9.5 million barrels a day. According to Aramco, oil production of 5.7 million bpd from the Ghawar and Abqaiq fields and 550,000 bpd from Berri are sufficient. Gas from offshore oil production is not presently scheduled for collection, but will almost surely be brought into the system as internal needs grow, or when the export market justifies it. About 800 million cubic feet a day of wet gas could be collected offshore.

Largest Exporter

When it is in full operation, the gas gathering and treating system will make Saudi Arabia the largest ngl exporter in the world. Earlier this year, Dr. Abdul Hadi Taher,



Gas gathering at Saudi Arabian works

governor of Petromin, the Saudi government organization which will market the ngl, said that domestic needs would consume only forty percent of production.

That forty percent, however, is being considered the cornerstone of Saudi development plans for the 1980s. Besides the NGL, each day 1.9 billion cubic feet of methane and 360 million cubic feet of ethane will be extracted from the associated wet gas. These will provide fuel and feedstock for the refineries, petrochemical and heavy industry complexes under construction at the coastal cities of Juhail and Yanbu. The gas will also fuel vast desalination projects in the kingdom's eastern province, and power a new electricity grid planned to reach a capacity of 6,000 megawatts by 1983. The gas-gathering project is so big that its sulphur by-product will make Saudi Arabia

one of the world's top producers, with almost all of the product marked for export: only a fraction of the 3900 tons per day can be absorbed by current and prospective fertilizer industries.

Massive Costs

Most of these development projects, nevertheless, are behind schedule. The government's foreign joint venture, partners on the planned petrochemical industries and refineries at Juhail, for example, are stalling while they await a decision on what Saudi oil guarantees they will receive. When construction began, Aramco geared its plans to onshore needs; as the development targets slipped, however, the focus shifted to readiness for offshore sales.

If the scale of the project is massive, so are its costs, although both

Aramco and government oil officials have been even more close-mouthed about these details than usual. According to the second five-year plan, cost was placed at \$4.5 billion, rose to \$14 billion in press reports at mid-1977, and estimates from non-official sources had reached a figure of \$21 billion by late 1978. In an interview earlier this year, Dr. Taher told a Saudi newspaper only that "its cost will be in excess of \$12 billion."

Doubling in Size

Aramco itself, owned forty percent by Mobil, Exxon, Texaco and Standard of California, has found itself doubling in size since receiving the mandate from Riyadh in 1975 to design, build and operate the gas gathering operation, a project they figure is half again as

big in scope as the Alaskan pipeline.

"We didn't bid on this job. It was unsolicited," said one Aramco official. "When we got the letter from Yamani, we were unprepared, but we scrambled."

Five thousand engineers went to work at offices in Houston, Pasadena and in Europe at the height of the design phase. During a worldwide procurement effort, not only did Aramco have to determine how many turbines, compressors and other hardware major manufacturers could produce in a limited time, they also had to reassure oil companies and governments that Saudi Arabia would not buy up all available petroleum equipment on the world market in one swoop. Certain pieces were of such large size that the company had to reserve deck space with shippers at the same time they ordered the equipment, sometimes for delivery four years later. Aramco built its own barge ports to ensure on-time delivery when Saudi ports were bottlenecked for 100 days at a time.

Manpower

Today construction manpower is peaking, with about twenty thousand men from twenty-five countries, mostly from the Far East, working in the field. Handling various phases of the project is a long list of American contractors, including Fluor, Bechtel, Parsons, Chicago Bridge and Iron, and Foster-Wheeler.

When Sheddum and Uthmaniyah come on stream next year, there will be few Saudis among the operating personnel.

"The time we were given didn't allow for the development of Saudi manpower," said a gas operations executive, "but we have five or six hundred in the training mill now, and we're turning them out as fast as we can."

About four thousand men will be needed for operations, maintenance and engineering support of the system; but here as with other Saudi development projects, progress in construction has outstripped available trained manpower. Almost the entire workforce is being recruited from abroad.

Oil Nationalization by Libya Is Positively Continued Problems for Foreigners

Robin Allen

TRIPOLI (IHT) — Libya's oil production, according to figures given by Petroleum Secretary Izzeddin Mabrouk last March, is running at 2.18 million barrels a day for 1979, making it the world's fourth largest producer. Reserves are estimated at 25,000 million barrels, which means that at the current rate of production, they will last another 35 years.

Ten years ago, when Muammar Qaddafi came to power, oil income was \$425 million. By last year, it had risen to \$3700 million, and only a tiny percentage of this is needed for domestic consumption. The rest is for export, and the U.S. takes 40 percent of it, making up 10 percent of U.S. imports.

Qaddafi's frequent public posturing, his support for the most disruptive elements in Arab countries, farcical, and to Western public opinion, abhorrent ventures into Uganda in support of Idi Amin, and his occasional vitriolic criticism of the U.S., have all tended to hide Libya's dependence on Western oil companies for the exploitation of the country's oil and gas. And not only the oil companies, Libya needs and employs nearly 400,000 foreign workers, in addition to 600,000 Libyans, to achieve the targets set under the 1976-80 development plan.

Western oil companies account for three-quarters of Libya's oil production, although there was general outrage when Qaddafi unilaterally forced through a 51-49 production-sharing agreement with Agip in 1970. The echoes of wholesale nationalization of foreign companies between 1973-77 have still not died away. Libyan assets in France were frozen for a time, and the running battle between Qaddafi and Qaddafi because of the latter's pressure on prices and participation in the early 1970's has left strong overtones of suspicion.

The recent hike in oil prices, the strength of the spot market, and public threats to withhold supplies to the U.S. because of "unfriendly Zionist influences," have contributed to making Libya, and Qaddafi in particular, the oil companies' least favorite producer. An example of this was when the government

notified its customers last March that oil supplies would be cut by 18 percent (about 33 0,000 bpd) for "technical reasons." This was on top of a 50,000 bpd cut in February. Exxon and Royal Dutch Shell were two companies particularly affected, and it was clear to those involved that Libya was simply taking advantage of the spot market.

The independent oil companies involved in Libya are the Oesid Group (formed by Marathon, Conoco, and Amersal-Hess Shell), which produced 698,000 bpd between January and May this year; Occidental, 332,000 bpd; Esso, 143,000 bpd; Agip, 130,000 bpd; Mobil, 90,000 bpd; Esso State, 61,000 bpd; Aquitaine and Aquitaine-Elf, 14,000 bpd; and Winterhall, 3,000 bpd. The Libya National Oil Corporation produced 532,000 bpd in the same period, while Exxon, in joint ownership with the government, was producing 11 4,000 bpd. BP, which made the first massive oil find in the Sarir field in 1960, has been absent from Libya for eight years, though there is now talk of its returning.

The workers' takeover of businesses in September, 1978 left the oil companies unscathed. For them, the situation was slightly different because of their crucial role in Libya's development. But there is no Middle East country where oil is so much "politicized" nor where it is so much at the mercy of the whim of one man, whose behaviour is notoriously unpredictable. Calls for the completion of the oil sector's "libyanization" have recently been made, notably by Major Khawelid Hamidi, a member of the revolutionary team set up by Qaddafi after he relinquished his post as head of the General People's Congress to concentrate his talents as spiritual guide and mentor of the ongoing revolution.

Such calls keep the element of uncertainty for the oil companies at a very high pitch, especially when they are followed up by announcements that oil sale contracts are to be reassessed by the end of this year. Mabrouk has made it clear that foreign companies are tolerated mainly for their exploration work, and priority is to be given to

companies that are ready to invest in exploration and recovery.

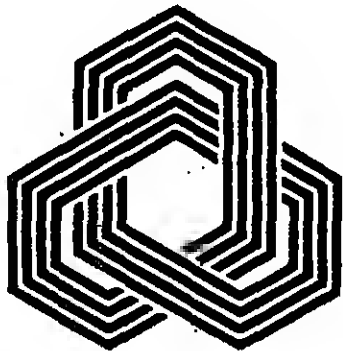
West Germany and Italy, countries whose political Arab-Israeli issue is regarded by Libya with more favor than by whose oil companies, and the Italian hydrocarbon, ENI, for example, are believed from any new agreements. The government both countries have reassured of future supplies in the case of West German assurance was a purely verbal.

Where the policies of oil that of gas follows, Libya's vast reserves of gas, 100 billion cubic meters, and Algeria, the second Arab try to become a gas export currently trying to link the gas to OPEC oil prices.

Exports began in 1977. Esso's Marsa El-Brega natural gas (ngl) plant is south of Benghazi. All production from the plant goes to Spain under 20 and 15 agreements respectively. These were in 1971, and provide for 235 cubic feet per day (cfd) to g. ly, and 110 cfd to Spain. Agreements have so far two serious price disputes from Marsa El-Brega, one done by Exxon at the field 20 miles south. This provide 240 cubic feet per non-associated gas to the El Brega lng plant and other chemical plants.

Like most producers, and with the government's plan by self-sufficiency, Libya oil refineries in operation at more are planned.

While oil and gas provide the backbone of the country's development plan and 99 percent of Libya's exports, it is unlikely that Qaddafi will be so difficult that the major companies will be forced to w. But government-to-government agreements of the Italian and Arab and a tighter links and gas to a consumer, Middle East politics could the future trend.



The Financial Symbol of Arab Oil Co-operation

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Countries in which APICORP has participated in loans and/or Equity financing include Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Libya, Morocco, Qatar, Tunisia and U.A.E. Projects financed or under study cover the sectors of oil refining, natural gas liquefaction, oil fields injection, petrochemicals, fertilizers, tankers, drilling, detergents, catalysts, synthetic fibres and synthetic rubber.

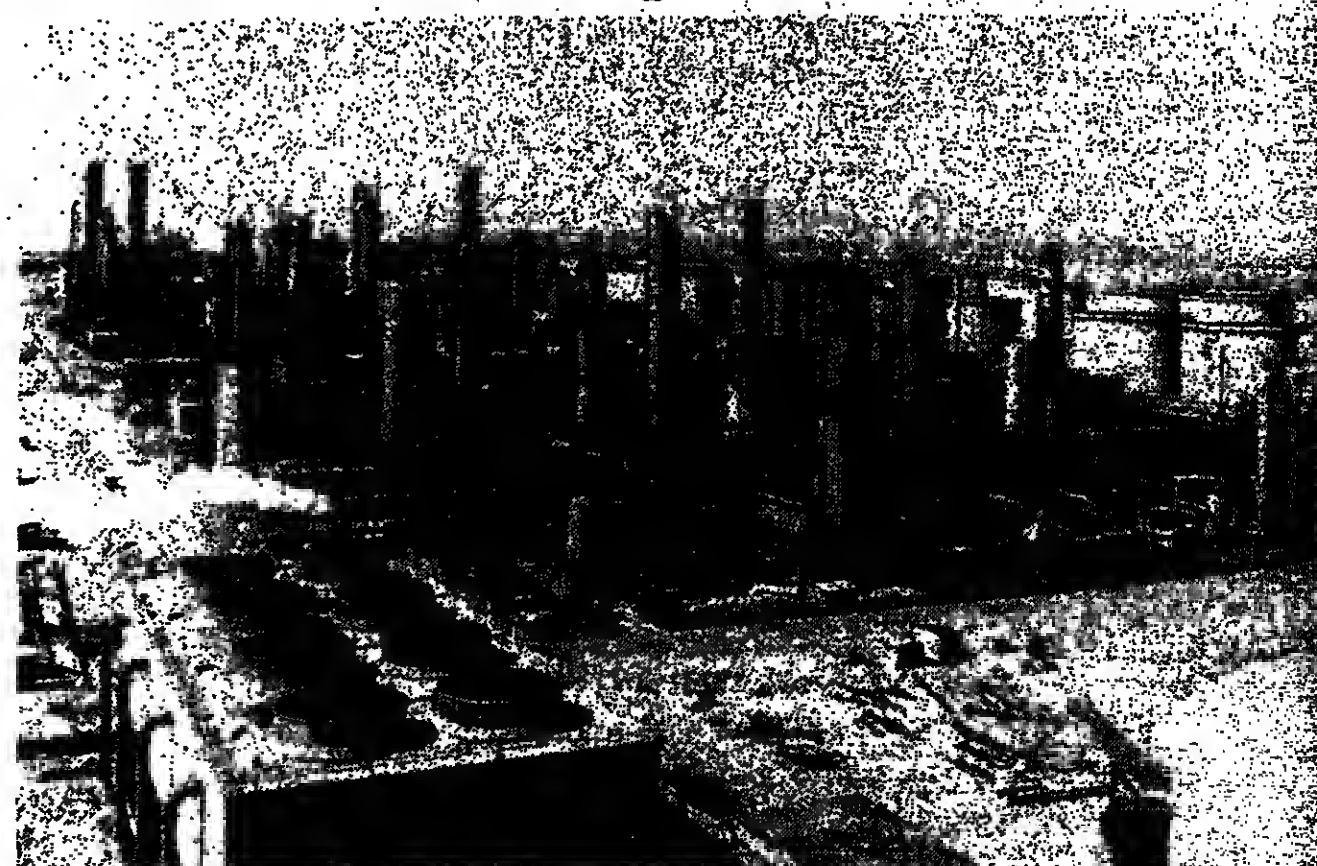
During 1978, APICORP managed, co-managed and arranged project linked loans and bond issues totalling SR2957m (\$896m). Net profit for the year was SR63m (\$19m). Net assets as at 31st December 1978 were SR1346m (\$408m). Project investments as at the same date totalled SR402m (\$122m).

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ARAB PETROLEUM INVESTMENTS CORPORATION

Copies of the Annual Report and Accounts available on request from APICORP, P.O. Box 448, Dhahran Airport, Saudi Arabia. Telephone: Al-Khobar 86 47400. Telex: 670068-SJ APICRP.

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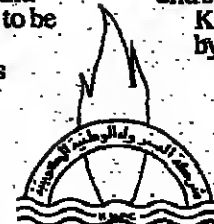
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International Marketing Division,
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SW1A 1HQ, Telephone 01-8394234

هكذا من الاصل



Uncertainty Surrounds Future Sales of Saudi Production

By Robert Bailey
DH (HT) — Though Saudi Arabia is OPEC's biggest oil producer, its future oil production is surrounded by uncertainty. The country's oil production is expected to reach 25 million barrels a day by 1985, but the rate of increase is uncertain. Saudi Arabia has a 50 percent interest in a concession in the Saudi Arabia-Kuwait partitioned zone. Total oil revenues of about \$39,000 million a year are expected to reach \$45,000 million next year from a production figure which now has a very firm ceiling.

Warning
Saudi Arabia has repeatedly warned in the last year that its oil is not to be regarded as an inexhaustible supply. Production has been increased by an undisclosed amount since the OPEC meeting in June. This raised the price of the marker crude, Arabiana light, to \$18 a barrel, some 42 percent above the December 31, 1978 level. While Saudi policy has generally been a restraining influence in OPEC councils, its effect has clearly waned. While the government has indicated its willingness to respond to calls for increased production if energy consumption is controlled in the West, doubts have emerged

on Saudi ability to meet this demand. Projections in the early 1970s by Aramco envisaged production as high as 20 million barrels of oil a day in the next decade. These were made in what can already be viewed as a different era before escalating inflation and producers' awareness of the full value of their resources. External political considerations are also important. Petroleum and mineral resources minister, Ahmad Zaki Yamani, has referred to a potentially "explosive" situation with regard to the Palestinian question. While never explicit, the Saudis have clearly indicated that support for their foreign policy is one of the factors weighed in oil supply negotiations with governments.

Pressure
Saudi Arabia itself faces considerable pressure within the Arab world to mobilize its resources on behalf of the Palestinian cause. The principal questions are how far it will go to further this cause and how much oil it is able and willing to produce in view of often repeated demands for consumer restraint and conservation. According to the 1978 review of its operations by Aramco, probable oil reserves are put at 177,800 million barrels with proved reserves of 113,000 million barrels. Unofficially, reserves have been put as high as 245,000 million barrels. The U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, however, this year published a report claiming that most of the yearly revisions in Aramco's reserve figures result from additions to known fields rather than from new discoveries. The report also stated that the production plateau Aramco uses for planning shows that a rate of 12 million barrels a day may last for 15-20 years before "irreversibly declining." A higher rate such as 16

million bpd could only be maintained for a shorter period of time before decline. The report concluded that the 9.5 million bpd, reached earlier this year for a period and thought to be the current level, probably represents sustainable productive capacity. The report has caused embarrassment with its downgrading assessments and its claim that due to the Iranian crisis, Saudi Arabia had to increase oil production virtually to the limit of its capacity. Certainly there was no attempt at the last OPEC meeting by Saudi Arabia to threaten to counter price rises by increased production. While a temporary increase was subsequently announced following a message delivered to President Carter by Crown Prince Fahd in July, it is not certain that it will continue. Yamani, however, recently said there was a "good possibility" that oil production might continue to be above the official annual average ceiling of 8.5 million bpd after a policy review next month.

It has not been made entirely clear what the temporary increase amounted to, though it is assumed to have boosted production to 9.5 million bpd. Aramco rarely makes statements and its U.S. partners awaiting the final details of a government take-over of their assets are more than normally reticent. The companies would continue to lift oil as well as explore for a planned Saudi national oil company but there is uncertainty over the companies' future lifting rights. The General Petroleum and Minerals Organisation (Petromin) is increasing its own crude oil sales. Unless the production of oil is increased as Petromin's sales and needs for local refineries grow, the Aramco partners' liftings must decline. Under a draft agreement for the take-over of Aramco, the four companies are permitted to lift 7 million bpd of oil. Petromin's sales direct to governments are increasing and already taking about 1 million bpd.

Kuwait's Policy on Pricing
(Continued from Page 75)
before it was nationalized in 1975. It lifted 500,000 and 450,000 bpd respectively. Anglo-Dutch Shell has contracted to take 310,000 bpd. The companies would clearly be unhappy if there were to be any cuts in their long term contracts. BP has been particularly hard-hit by the shortfall in Iranian production and the nationalization of its Nigerian assets. Oil industry sources, though, say their freedom of action is limited. Relations between Kuwait and the oil companies have been strained in recent years. Gulf's and BP's demand for \$200 million compensation for nationalization was whittled down to just \$40.5 million. The U.S. firm Amintol has not yet reached agreement for compensation for the nationalization of its neutral zone concessions in 1977. It has been a lot more difficult to find the correct policy for lpg. Purchasers have clearly been put off by Kuwait's marketing policies. Only three companies, including two Japanese, have so far agreed to buy lpg from the Mina Al-Hamad plant. Companies are reluctant to commit themselves to 10-year contracts. They do not like the idea of lpg being carried in Kuwaiti ships and are particularly reluctant to pay the high prices demanded. Enormous price rises in the last few months which have taken butane prices from \$127.50 to \$218.30 a ton and propane prices from \$126.50 to \$185 a ton, can have done little to restore confidence. There is even less chance of selling on the U.S. market, where, even before the increases, cif prices, were lower than Kuwait's fob price. Kuwait is heavily committed to lpg. The \$1,000 million plant at Mina Al-Hamad, thought to be the biggest in the world, can produce 560 million cubic feet of lpg a day and its nine storage plants have a capacity of 3.4 million barrels. This will enable all associated gas to be used compared with 65 percent now. The Kuwaitis are probably not concerned that the plant will not make a profit because it cannot be run at capacity. A more serious problem will be the probable 50 percent increase in world lpg production in the next eight years. This will make it increasingly difficult to sell the lpg, although Kuwait believes its decision to build early gives it an advantage over rivals such as Saudi Arabia. Kuwait has nothing to lose by an aggressive policy, to oil purchasers but it may well have to moderate its policies on lpg. The main task facing the economic planners is to get the right level of oil production; too high and the economy will overheat; too low and there will not be enough gas to fuel industry. OF

Behind Algerian Hydrocarbons

By Patrick Blum
ERS (HT) — Most of the 200 million Algeria bore the international financial crisis in 1978 will go to financing its hydrocarbons export program. Compared with \$6,200 million earned in 1977, Algeria's hydrocarbon exports in 1978 are expected to reach \$12,000 million. The country's oil reserves and production by OPEC standards. It produced 57.2 million bpd, of which about 85 per cent was exported. 4.5 million bpd was used domestically, and 10 tons were exported as products. Production is expected to remain at about the same level in the mid-1980s, then, but exports, which for the last have been Algeria's main source of foreign revenues, will grow as more oil is supplied to refineries. The price increase will come as a result of the created by lower production. Algeria raised the light crude in May and here, further increased to barrel of 44 degrees-Api. The meeting following the OPEC meeting in Geneva at the end of June. The state hydrocarbon, Sonatrach, says the price is the highest in the world. It is just a use of the high quality and advantages of Algerian oil. The high price, Sonatrach had little difficulty in customers for its oil. The rich imports about half production, representing 3 percent of its total oil is more concerned about cutbacks in Algerian oil. The state hydrocarbon, Sonatrach, says the price is the highest in the world. It is just a use of the high quality and advantages of Algerian oil. The high price, Sonatrach had little difficulty in customers for its oil. The rich imports about half production, representing 3 percent of its total oil is more concerned about cutbacks in Algerian oil.

probable, and possible reserves could be three times that much. Vast sums have been invested to develop the gas industry and Algeria is counting on future exports of liquefied natural gas (lpg) to pay back its debts and finance the country's development. **Exports** Lng exports last year reached 6,400 million cubic metres and should increase dramatically as new lng plants come on stream. According to Sonatrach, lng sales will rise to about 73,100 million cubic metres in 1985 and stay at that level until the end of the century. Already about 50,000 million cubic metres of lng has been committed under contracts now in operation or signed and approved. Most of these are for Europe with some going to the U.S., although U.S. government restrictions on energy caused the cancellation of a deal for 10,000 million cubic metres of lng for Teineco. Last year, Italy, West Germany, the Netherlands and Sweden concluded gas deals with Algeria, while negotiations with Austria, Greece and Mitsubishi of Japan have taken place this year. The deal with Italy involves constructing a 2,300 kilometre pipeline from Algeria across Tunisia and Sicily. The total cost of the project is estimated at \$3,665 million and is partly financed by Italy. Production is still relatively small but it is expected to rise to 12.4 million tons in 1985, 11.4 million tons of which will be for exports. Two more lng plants at Arzew are planned in addition to the existing one. **Investments** To meet these targets, Algeria has committed itself to carrying out a massive investment program. A report published last year by Sonatrach and Bechtel Corporation, International of the U.S. entitled "The Hydrocarbon Development Plan of Algeria, Financial Projections 1976-2005", estimates the total investment required in that period at \$33,400 million, of which \$22,000 million will be for gas. Foreign borrowing, including commercial

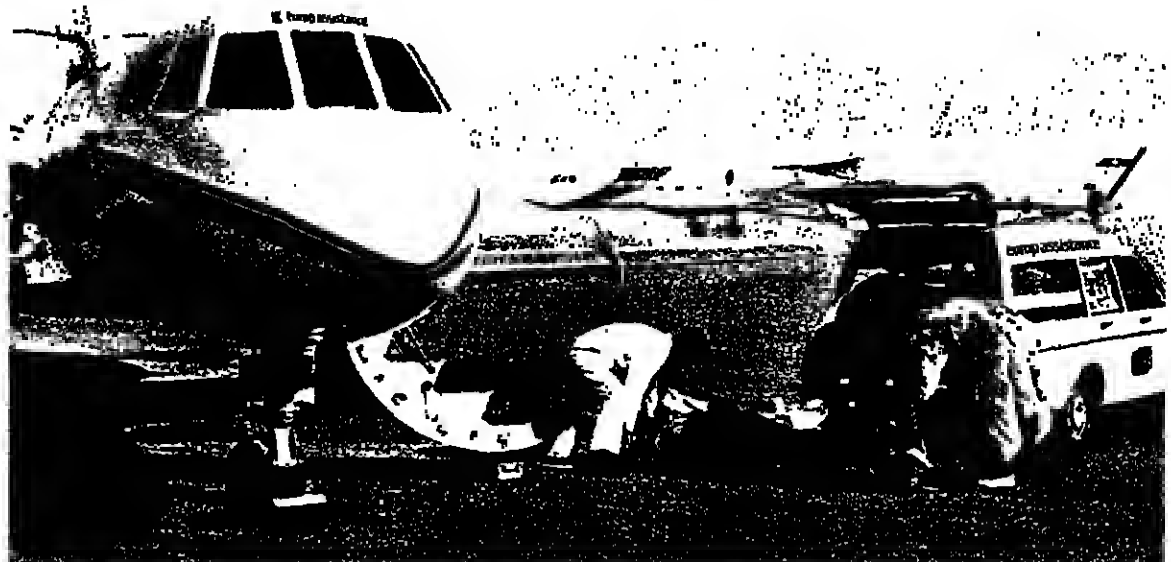
loans and export credits, is expected to contribute around \$17,400 million, of which \$12,000 million will be for gas. Total hydrocarbon sales are expected to earn about \$88,000 million in 1976-1985, with oil and gas making about equal contributions. As oil revenues decline in the following two decades, gas will become the major source of income. Oil should then bring \$50,700 million in revenues, and gas \$1,800 million. These estimates are based on an lng selling price of \$1,325 per million British thermal units (Btus), but Sonatrach says that it is already getting \$1,501.60 a million Btus on new deals. **Prices** Prices on previous deals are gradually being increased to reach \$1.75 a million Btus by 1983. In August, the U.S. Energy Department finally approved a price increase for lng imported by El Paso. El Paso had signed an agreement with Sonatrach in 1969 for the delivery of 10,000 million cubic metres of lng over 20 years at \$3.7 a million Btus. Algeria claimed that since the first deliveries it had lost some \$290 million because of the original agreement's low price. El Paso will now pay \$1.15 a million Btus and a further increase is expected to be approved by the Energy Department in January 1980. Algeria is eager to have lng prices indexed to other energy prices, such as oil, and world inflation. This combined with a high demand could push prices up further and sooner than expected. The rapid development of Algeria's hydrocarbons industry has not been achieved without difficulties. Not least, it has tended to monopolize the country's resources at the expense of development in other sectors of the economy. Discussions now underway on the next five-year plan suggest that a greater emphasis will be put on developing more labor-intensive industries, agriculture and satisfying social needs, but oil and gas exports will remain the foundation of the country's development over the next decades.

Egyptian Finds Battle Sanctions

(Continued from Page 75)
known as "hot oil." The share-outs are known as EPC is expected to agree with foreign oil companies this year in northern U.S. and Italian companies spending over \$150 million over the next eight years, as well as in signature bonuses signed at the beginning of the Sinai, the western end of the Gulf of Suez, and among others, Union Oil of California, Gulf Oil, Land and Exploration, Quintana, and Conoco. **Domestic Energy** Egypt's domestic energy is that is limiting oil's as a foreign exchange is growing consumer market taking up 40 percent of production. Another 30 percent to the international market leaves only 30 percent. In the longer term, the hopes are being placed on gas. El-Aghoutine of France has recently made what may be the country's largest natural gas find 50 kilometers offshore northeast of Alexandria. But exploration and development of gas fields and associated plants in Sinai, the Gulf of Suez, and the western desert will entail heavy expenditure. Much more western institutional aid is needed if this and other sectors of the Egyptian economy are to develop without the help of Arab funds which have up to now played an important part in keeping the country going. Only if the economy as a whole is stable will the government be able, and the international majors be interested, in spending more on prospecting and exploiting the oil fields.

al majors be interested in spending more on prospecting and exploiting the oil fields. It is Egypt's domestic energy consumption that is limiting oil's potential as a foreign exchange earner. The growing consumer market is already taking up 40 percent of oil production. Another 30 percent goes to the international companies, which leaves only 30 percent for export. In the longer term, the hopes are being placed on gas. El-Aghoutine of France has recently made what may be the country's largest natural gas find 50 kilometers offshore northeast of Alexandria. But exploration and development of gas fields and associated plants in Sinai, the Gulf of Suez, and the western desert will entail heavy expenditure. Much more western institutional aid is needed if this and other sectors of the Egyptian economy are to develop without the help of Arab funds which have up to now played an important part in keeping the country going. Only if the economy as a whole is stable will the government be able, and the international majors be interested, in spending more on prospecting and exploiting the oil fields.

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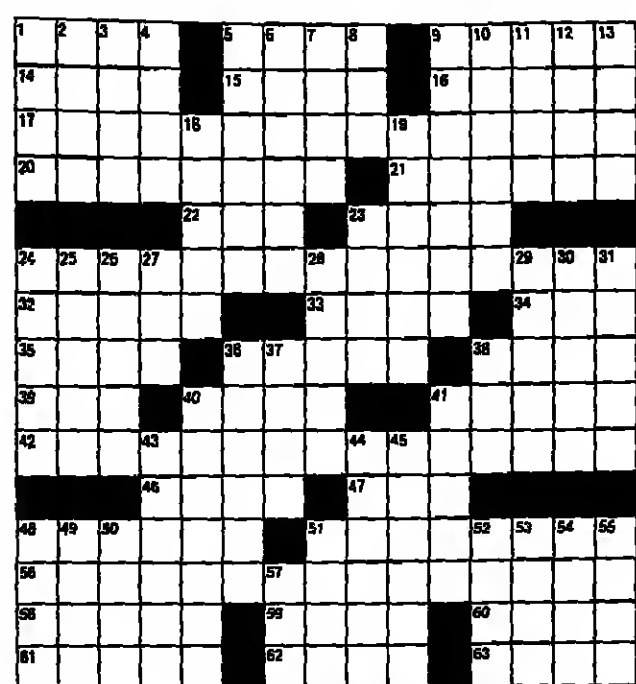
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CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

- 1 L.A. euphemism for snog
5 Kind of pupil
9 cum laude
14 Type style: Abbr.
15 Comfort
16 Do—burn (seethe)
17 Parents' lament: Part 1
20 One who surmises
21 Shrimp dish
22 Obtain
23 Winged
24 Part II of "lament"

DOWN

- 41 — Lanza, memorable tenor
42 Part III of "lament"
46 Stratagem
47 Arab alliance: 1958-61
48 Chico's treat
51 Most wrathful
56 Last line of "lament"
58 Chemical compound
59 Silk worm
60 Author
61 British golf cup
62 French city
63 Rabin's predecessor

DOWN

- 1 Relative of stereo
2 Like — of bricks
3 Artistic eupheme
4 River into the North Sea
5 Arcane
6 "... and the Lord — away"

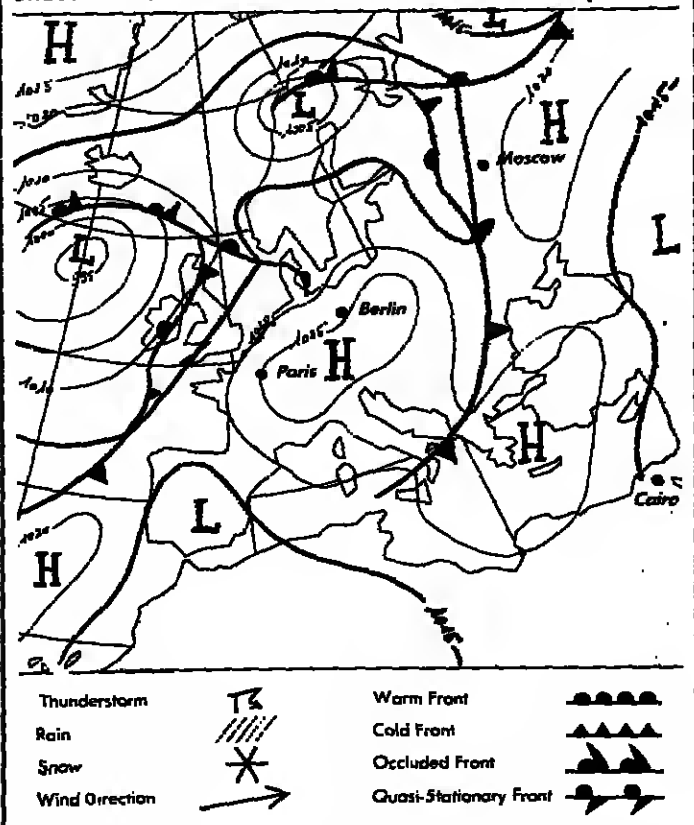
Solution to Previous Puzzle



WEATHER

C	F	Sunny	MADRID	29	84	Sunny
22	72	Sunny	MIAMI	31	87	Sunny
17	63	HA	MILAN	25	77	Sunny
26	82	Sunny	MONTREAL	13	59	Sunny
28	82	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	64	Sunny
27	77	Overcast	MUNICH	16	61	Sunny
17	63	Overcast	NEW YORK	26	82	Sunny
16	64	Cloudy	NICE	24	75	Sunny
25	77	Sunny	OSLO	15	59	Cloudy
16	64	Cloudy	PARIS	19	64	Overcast
25	77	Sunny	PRAGUE	12	52	Shower
19	64	Cloudy	ROME	26	79	Sunny
27	81	Sunny	SOPIA	32	72	Sunny
26	82	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	16	61	Cloudy
15	59	Overcast	TEHRAN	26	82	Sunny
25	77	Heavy	TEL AVIV	29	84	Heavy
18	64	Cloudy	TOKYO	29	84	Cloudy
19	64	Cloudy	TUNIS	29	84	Sunny
14	57	Showers	VIENTIANE	21	70	Cloudy
25	77	Cloudy	WARSAW	19	64	Cloudy
25	77	Sunny	WASHINGTON	27	80	Cloudy
26	82	Cloudy	ZURICH	17	62	Cloudy
19	67	Sunny				

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Wednesday



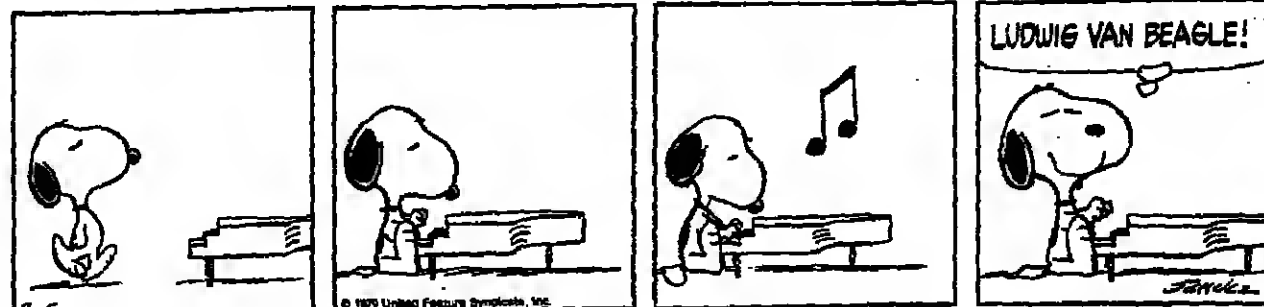
Carter Told: 'Stand Up, Yell Shoo'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (WP) — Its collective tongue firmly in cheek, the Defenders of Wildlife have told President Carter that, if he encounters another rabbit trying to swim aboard his fishing canoe, he ought to "stand up, wave arms and yell 'Shoo.'"

Unveiling a "seven-point program to improve the government's sensitivity to wildlife and set the pace for enlightened, nonlethal policies on predators, including rabbits," the group urged that presidential canoes "be equipped with padded paddles to avoid injuring frightened, but otherwise harmless, rabbits."

The group made its suggestions after reports from White House aides — sometimes in a humorous vein — that Mr. Carter swung a paddle "for his life" against a menacing rabbit that dared to approach Canoe 1 when the president was fishing on a pond near his Georgia home last spring. Mr. Carter later said he splashed the rabbit, but that there had been no attack by either party.

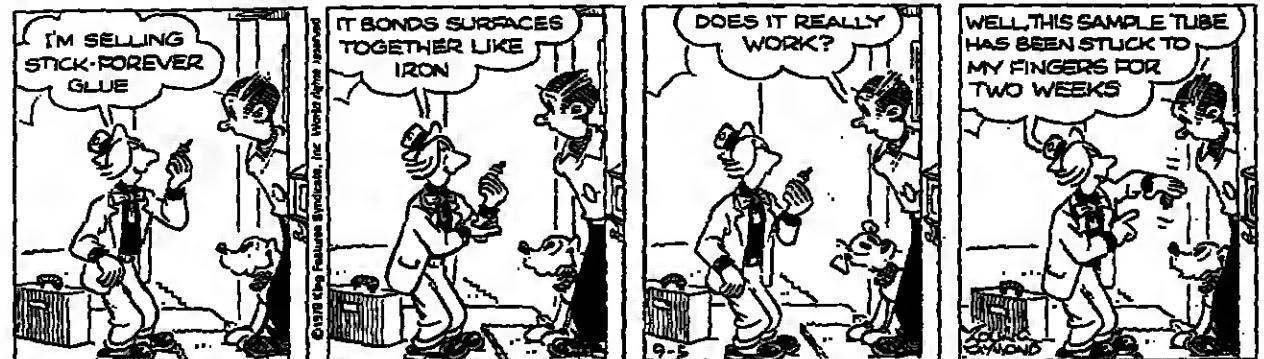
PEANUTS



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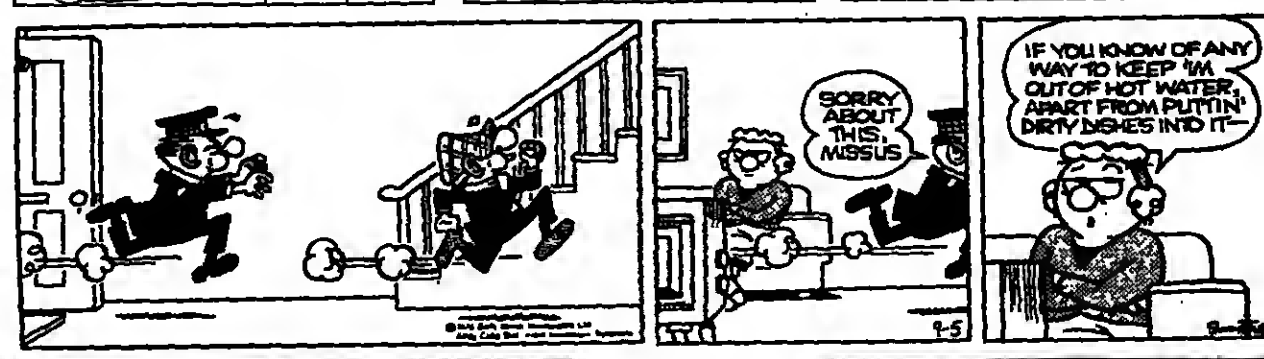
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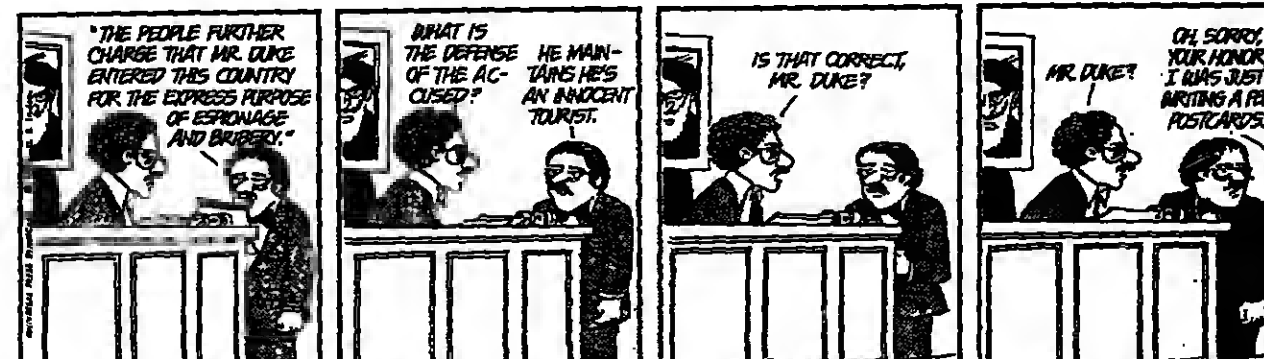
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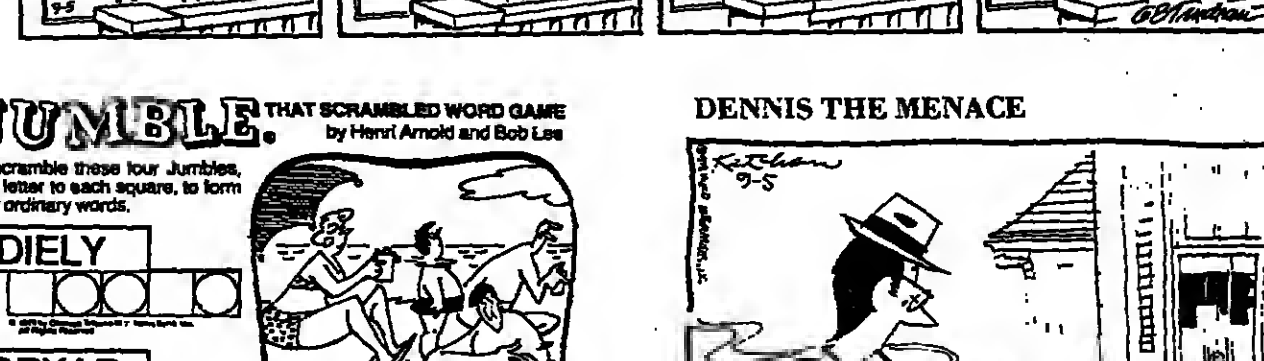
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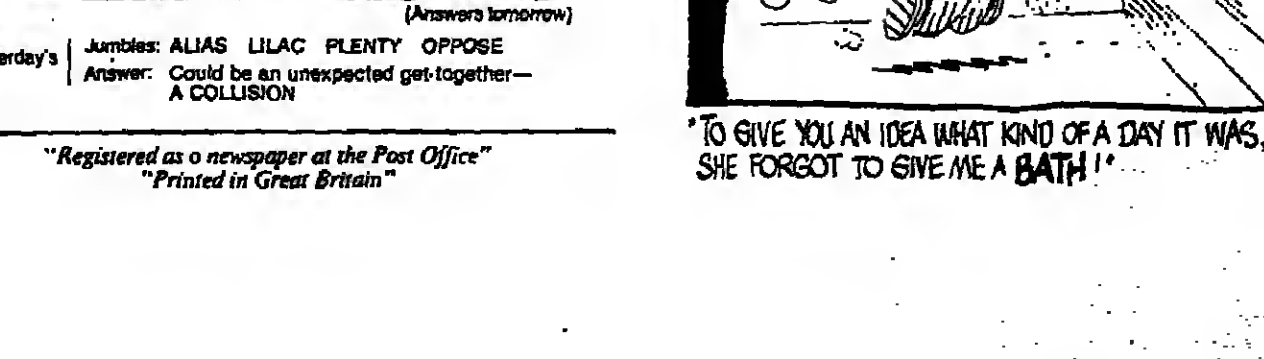
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BOOKS

IN PLAIN RUSSIAN

Stories

By Vladimir Voinovich. Translated by Richard Lourie. Farrar Straus Giroux, 320 pp. \$10.

Reviewed by Peter Osnos

THE FLOW of Russian prose published in the West in the last few years has been so great that all but the most devoted aficionados do have undoubtedly lost track of what is really worth reading.

To simplify matters a bit, there are basically three categories of Soviet writers whose work is now available: dissident polemicists like Andrei Sakharov, Andrei Almarik and Vladimir Bukovsky; dissident novelists like Alexander Solzhenitsyn (although his "Gulag Archipelago" is a confession); Andrei Staryevsky, or most recently, Alexander Zinoviev; and talented writers whose work gets published in Russia — writers like Yuri Trifonov, Valentin Rasputin, and various poets and playwrights.

Most of the dissenters have immigrated to the West, but they remain fundamentally Soviet in the way they write if not always in what they seek to say. No other people today are turning out so much material that makes its way into English, a distinctive tribute to the Soviet nation and Western curiosity about it.

Works by any of these authors and a number of others are well worth the trouble — and trouble it often is, since they tend to be complicated of mind and spirit. Presumably part of the challenge for us of Soviet literature is that we have to penetrate psyches very different from our own.

All of this is by way of introduction, for those who need it, to Vladimir Voinovich. He is one of the finest of contemporary Russian-language writers. Unlike most of the others, his main vehicle is humor. Voinovich is, for want of a better designation, a dissident, meaning that he was expelled in 1974 from the Writer's Union, is harassed and so on. But his problems stem as much from his support of other authors in trouble as from his own writing.

Voinovich stays on in Russia despite the difficulties of official isolation, and he continues to choose subjects that are for the most part more amusing than important. His recent political "What I Might Have Been," appeared in 1962 in Novy Mir, the leading Soviet literary journal. The most recent items are the letters written in 1976-77. Through the years Voinovich's style has remained recognizable, ranging across a spectrum from subtle to sardonic, usually in a voice that sounds like he is on the verge of a smile.

"What I Might Have Been" was denounced by a close aide to Nikita Khrushchev when it appeared in Novy Mir apparently because it portrayed Soviet workers in an unflattering light. It is about a construction supervisor who refuses to turn over a poorly finished project, in spite of a tyrannical party plan, and is punished as a result. The portrayal of sloth and petty deceit is superb.

Interestingly, when the story was first published, it was called, "I Want to Be Honest," a title one Novy Mir editor felt would be easier to get past the censors. Voinovich has now restored the original title, "purely," he says in his foreword, "on aesthetic grounds."

"A Distance of Half a Kilometer" is a grim little piece about the death of a country ne'er-do-well, translator Richard Lourie, who puts it in an introduction: "I do not think it is as mundane as death can be (one minute Ockie is alive, living his shabby, undignified life; the next moment he is dead, his face in the soup) and we also feel the sting of reality person is no more."

Each branch of Soviet literature has subgenres, of course. For example, memoirists like Bukovsky, Lev Kopelev, for instance, are too well to be regarded merely their political message. Voinovich is a subcategory of his own, a dissident whose differences with the state are profound issues, freedom have virtually nothing to do with his revealing sketches of frailty and the hard life in a country. If Solzhenitsyn can and should be read at his best, Voinovich is a must-read.

Peter Osnos, foreign editor of Washington Post, is a former Moscow correspondent.

Best Sellers

The New York Times
This list is based on reports from more than 1,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Books on list are not necessarily bestsellers.

FICTION

Week of Sept. 3-9, 1979

1. THE LAST ENCHANTMENT, by Mary Stewart, 2

2. THE MATARESCA, by John Le Carré, 3

3. THE THIRD WORLD WAR, by John Le Carré, 4

4. AUGUST 1963, by John Le Carré, 5

5. CLASS REUNION, by Ross MacKenzie, 6

6. SHIRAZI, by Tessa Hadfield, 7

7. THE ISLAND, by Peter Benchley, 8

8. WAR AND REMEMBRANCE, by Leo Tolstoy, 9

9. THERE'S NO SUCH PLACE AS FAR AWAY, by Richard Bach, 10

10. TINSIE, by William Goldring, 11

11. GOOD AS GOLD, by Joseph Heller, 12

12. CHESPEAKE, by James Michener, 13

13. A WOMAN OF SUBSTANCE, by Barbara Taylor, 14

14. HANTON, by Ruth Benge, 15

15. GHOST STORY, by Peter Straub, 16

16. NONFICTION

1. THE COMPLETE SCARS, by Dale Medley, 2

2. THE MEDICAL DIET, by Herman Tarnower, M.D., and Sam Sidel, 3

3. CRUEL SEIZURE, by Steve Martin, 4

4. THE PRITIKIN PROGRAM, by Nathan Pritikin, 5

5. HOW TO PROPERLY DURING THE COMING BAD YEARS, by Howard J. Roth, 6

6. THE BRONX ZOO, by Spike Lee and Peter Goldsack, 7

7. THE MEDUSA AND THE SNAIL, by Lewis Thomas, 8

8. THE WHITE ALBUM, by Joan Didion, 9

9. THE POWERS THAT BE, by David Shields, 10

10. I'M DANCING AS FAST AS I CAN, by Barbara Gordon, 11

11. MARTHA, by Winifred Holtby, 12

12. THE COMPLETE BOOK OF RUNNING, by James F. Poter, 13

13. FEED YOUR KIDS RIGHT, by Lendy Smith, 14

14. THE GREAT SHARK HUNT, by Hunter Thompson, 15

15. TO THE RECORD STRAIGHT, by John Strick, 16

BRIDGE

By Alan Trus

ON the diagramed deal, South reached a shaky three no-trump contract. The hands do not fit well, and after a club lead, he could see seven clear tricks.

A diamond finesse could provide an eighth, but the chance of making one seemed remote. But he proceeded to take full advantage of a favorable lie of the opposing cards.

The lead of the unbid diamond suit would apparently help South, but it would actually damage his communications fairly if the defenders refrained from leading the suit again and attacked spades. In practice, West led a club, giving nothing away, and the jack won in dummy. A spade was ducked to West, who led another club, and the process was repeated with another spade duck and another club lead.

As South proceeded to demonstrate, the contrary was then, unbeatably any defense. He made the key play of leading the heart nine from the dummy. East won with the queen, and returned the spade queen to drive out the ace, but was helpless when South led his last club to the ace in dummy.

He chose to throw a diamond.

NORTH	EAST
♠ 765	♠ A876
♥ 987	♥ KQJ
♦ A97	♦ KQJ
♣ 10	♣ 10

WEST (D)	EAST
♠ 109842	♠ A876
♥ 1098	♥ KQJ
♦ 1098	♦ KQJ
♣ 10	♣ 10

SOUTH	WEST
♠ A876	♠ 109842
♥ KQJ	♥ 1098
♦ KQJ	♦ 1098
♣ 10	♣ 10

West	North	East
Pass	2♥	Pass
Pass	2♥	Pass
Pass	2♥	Pass
Pass	2♥	Pass

West led the club.

ibbs Ousts Vilas as Borg abors to Defeat Stockton

YORK, Sept. 4 (UPI)—
ibbs, playing his patient
game, wore down sixth
ranked Vilas, 6-3, 5-7, 7-
5, to gain the lead in the
first round of the U.S. Open
tennis championships. Earlier, Bjorn Borg
troubled the defending champ
Jimmy Connors, 6-4, 1-6, 6-3,
and Vilas exchanged long
rallies for 3 hours and 10

minutes before a double fault by
Vilas, the 1977 Open champion,
gave ibbs the key break in the
second game of the fourth set.
The match-seeded ibbs broke
again in the fourth game and, in
sharp contrast to the previous set
when there were seven service
breaks, he ran out the match.
Borg, who contends he cannot go
through a major tournament with-
out teetering on the brink, did just

that against Stockton, dropping his
service twice in the second set and
going down a break in the third be-
fore rallying to win the tiebreak, 7-
3.
"I'm very happy I survived this
match," Borg said. "The difference
was only a few points. If he wins
the tiebreaker, you don't know
what's going to happen."
"It was a very tough match. The
third set was the most important.
After he broke me in the first game
I broke him back and that's when I
got back in the match. It's the first
match I've played against a guy
who serves well."

Vilas, Gerulaitis, pointing for a
semifinal showdown with Borg,
who he calls the best player ever,
had an easier time in winning his
fourth round match from Jose-Luis
Clerc, the No. 10 seed, 6-2, 6-2, 6-2.

The fourth-seeded Gerulaitis
next meets Johan Kriek, who out-
lasted Yannick Noah, 6-3, 7-6, 4-6,
1-6, 6-4, in 3 1/2 hours.
Moving on to the women's quar-
terfinals were Martina Navratilova,
Virginia Wade, Evonne Goolagong
Cawley and Billie Jean King.

The 35-year-old King easily dis-
posed of Kathy May Teacher, 6-3,
6-0, and then stated that she is
playing well enough to win here.
Navratilova, yet to lose a set,
beat 10th-seeded Greer Stevens, 6-
2, 6-2. Goolagong overcame Jeanne
Dall, 6-3, 3-6, 6-0, and Wade ad-
vanced, while Regina Marsikova
was forced to default after twisting
an ankle in the first game.

Steelers Field Goal Overcomes Patriots

By Dave Brady

JRO, Mass., Sept. 4 (WP)
— Matt Bahr from Penn-
sylvanian field goal
minutes, 10 seconds elapsed
the last night to give the
Steelers a 16-13 National
League victory over the
Patriots.

An emotion-packed game,
rivaling the party
coming back to Schaefer
for the first time since he
a spinal injury in an ex-
treme against the Oakland
A's in 1978.

pening game was a chal-
lenge for the new Patriots coach,
hardly promoted when
he was drafted to the
of Colorado, Erhardt not
to face the defending

Super Bowl champions in his debut
but a sudden-death period as well.
The Patriots played with inspi-
ration early, taking a 13-6 lead by
half-time. But then they cooled off
and the contest settled into a defen-
sive struggle as the Steelers fought
back to tie the score, 13-13 and
force overtime.
The Steelers' defense stopped the
Patriots cold in the extra period af-
ter New England received the
kickoff. Then the Pittsburgh de-
fense punched out the yards, mostly
on runs by Franco Harris and
Sidney Thornton, starting in place
of injured Rocky Bleier. Thornton
ran 17 yards, Harris 11; then Terry
Bradshaw flipped a swing pass to
Thornton for six yards.

One more burst, two yards by
Thornton, set up Bahr's field goal.
The Patriots called a timeout be-
fore he kicked, trying to increase
the pressure, but it didn't bother
him.

Thornton tied the score, 13-13,
in regulation, when he caught a 21-
yard touchdown pass from
Bradshaw with 4:09 remaining.
Bahr, who earlier missed a conver-
sion, kicked the point after this
time.

Bradshaw injured
Bradshaw left the game in the
second quarter with a toe injury,
but returned to start the third peri-
od and played the rest of the way.
The Patriots displayed a high in-
tensity just before the kickoff. Af-
ter they were introduced, they
clustered near midfield before the
whistle and pointed and waved well
wishes to Stingley.

Allan Clark took the first
kickoff, returned it 27 yards, and
quarterback Steve Grogan passed
22 yards to tight end Russ Fells.
Fullback Sam Cunningham passed
to the Pittsburgh four-yard line
and Grogan went to Francis again,
with a high pass caught with one
hand in the end zone.

The Steelers retaliated after line-
backer Jack Lambert intercepted a
Grogan pass. Bradshaw intercepted a
New England pass defense and
Thornton, topped off a 49-yard
push with a two-yard scoring thrust
for his first touchdown as a pro.

In the second quarter, when
Stingley introduced the
crowd, the Steelers seemed to cool
from standing around waiting for
the lengthy overtime to end.
John Smith kicked 31-yard and
32-yard field goals for the Patriots
for a 13-6 lead and that's the way it
stood until Thornton and Bahr
spoiled Erhardt's debut.

L Standings

Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Atlanta	1	0	0	1.000	13	6
Baltimore	1	0	0	1.000	13	6
Boston	1	0	0	1.000	13	6
California	1	0	0	1.000	13	6
Chicago	1	0	0	1.000	13	6
Cincinnati	1	0	0	1.000	13	6
Cleveland	1	0	0	1.000	13	6
Colorado	1	0	0	1.000	13	6
Dallas	1	0	0	1.000	13	6
Denver	1	0	0	1.000	13	6
Detroit	1	0	0	1.000	13	6
Houston	1	0	0	1.000	13	6
Indianapolis	1	0	0	1.000	13	6
Kansas City	1	0	0	1.000	13	6
Los Angeles	1	0	0	1.000	13	6
Memphis	1	0	0	1.000	13	6
Minnesota	1	0	0	1.000	13	6
Montreal	1	0	0	1.000	13	6
New England	1	0	0	1.000	13	6
New York	1	0	0	1.000	13	6
Oakland	1	0	0	1.000	13	6
Pittsburgh	1	0	0	1.000	13	6
San Diego	1	0	0	1.000	13	6
Seattle	1	0	0	1.000	13	6
St. Louis	1	0	0	1.000	13	6
Tampa Bay	1	0	0	1.000	13	6
Tennessee	1	0	0	1.000	13	6
Washington	1	0	0	1.000	13	6
Winnipeg	1	0	0	1.000	13	6
Wrestling	1	0	0	1.000	13	6

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Wrestling	1	0	0	1.000	13	6

FL Standings						
	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
East						
4	3	0	0	8	126	116
4	3	0	0	8	186	109
3	4	1	7	172	167	
2	0	0	4	115	163	
West						
4	0	2	14	258	104	
6	1	1	13	180	116	

